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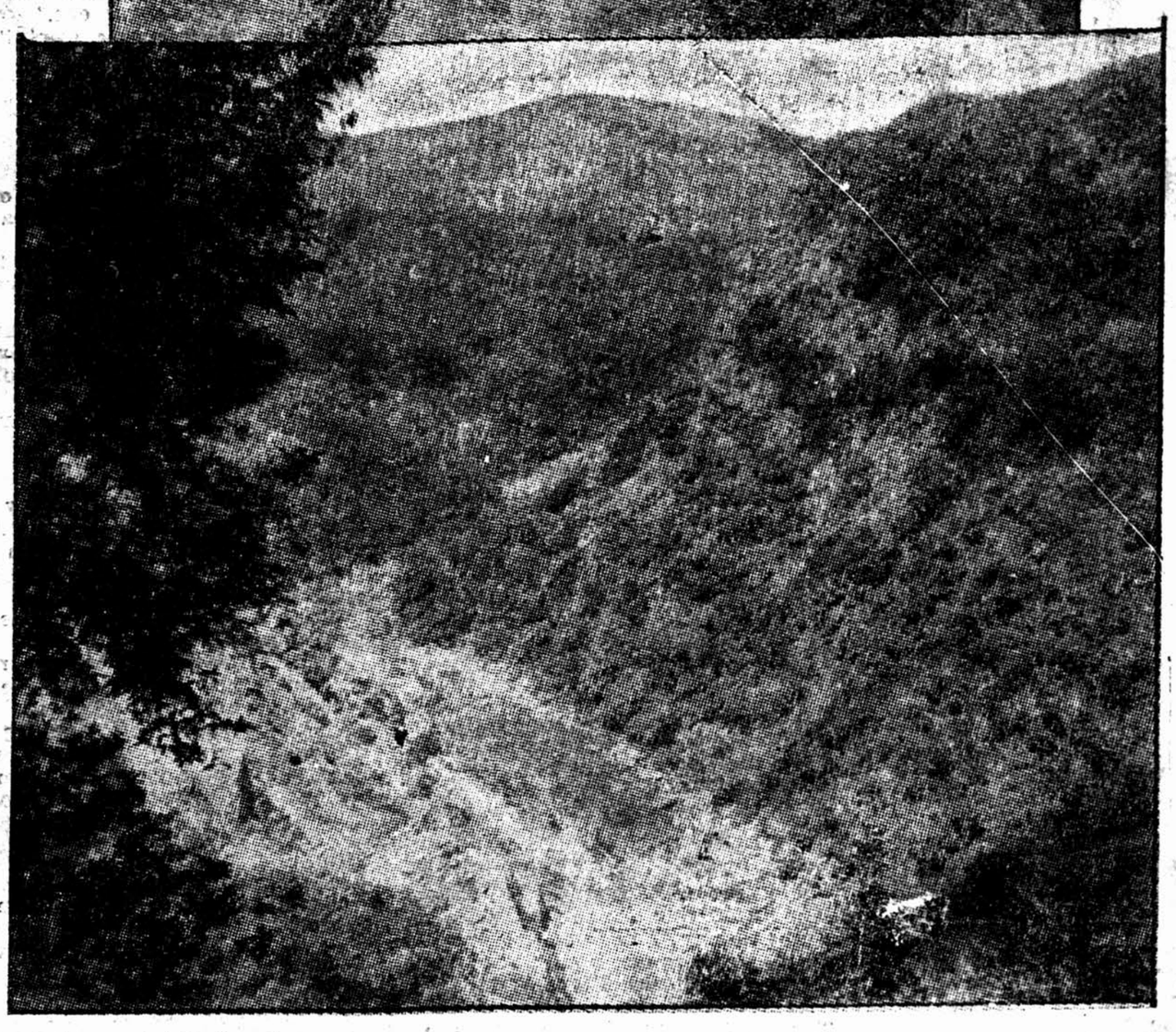
PANORAMA AND POWER

JOG Falls—a distant View with the sun breaking over the four streams called 'Raja', 'Roarer', 'Rocket' and 'Lady', because of the peculiar character of the cataract.



THE deep gorge where the generating station is sited. The station with hydro-electric equipment can be seen in the fore-ground.

Photos By Tolaram

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'ONE WORLD' IN INDIAN MUSIC

(SEE PAGE 7)

Krishnaraja Sagara

★

By M. C. SAMPATH

KRISHNARAJA SAGARA, one of the biggest Anicuts in the world, derived its name from the late ruler of Mysore, Sir Sri Krishnajendra Wadiyar Bahadur IV, by whose ardent desires, the river Cauvery was dammed. The whole plan was engineered by Sir M. Vishweshvarayya, the world-ranking engineer.

Prior to the coming up of the dam, the village Kannambadi existed at the present reservoir area, where the river was also fordable—"Hoigadavu". The village itself, as well as the food was of great historic prominence then, when easy, army-passages were afforded to the fighting ranks connected with the several wars of Mysore, during the reign of Tippoo, the Tiger of Mysore. Lord Cornwallis forded the Cauvery there during 1792, with his army in the Third Mysore War. In 1799 Tippoo crossed the river at that point with his vast army and routed out General Stewart and his forces before the final British onslaught on Seringapatam, the then Capital of Mysore (fourth Mysore War).

●

Yet a mythological history pervades the village. It was said that when virulent small-pox raged over the area in about 1828, Goddess Lakshmi of Kolhapur and Goddess Kali of Ujjaini showed themselves up on a virgin of that village by name, Nanjamma, and bestowed upon her the power of healing the ghastly epidemic.

Wherever she went, her presence itself, was said to rid the area of the pestilence and cured people of the disease. In commemoration of that power of the Unknown Hand, Nanjayya, her guaradian, got up a construction at Kannambadi, the Temple of "Kannambadiamma".

After the Anicut, this temple, along with the village, the ford and all, got submerged. The idols of Eswara and Gopalkrishna were removed from two temples round about the village and were established at the North bank of the dam. The beautiful image of Gopalkrishna brings into memory the renown of Belur and Halebid temples. A "Lingam" at the Eswara temple, could not, however, be removed and is still there.

Those temples, the village site and the ford are all visible now for the first time after a period of about 35 years and people from far and wide are flocking to the place on site-seeing and pilgrimage.

Krishnarajasagara dam was felt to be a great necessity as early as 1902 when the power generating station was launched at Sivasamudram, also called bluff, near Maddur, when a regularised water-flow had to be maintained in the water falls of Ganganachukki and Bharachukki at Bluff, throughout the year, wherefrom the water supply was drawn for power generation. Though Cauvery passed heavy water course during monsoons, as large as 2,50,000 cusecs of water, the summer and dry seasons recorded a poor sup-

(Continued on page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE · ·BY CHUCK THORNDIKE·
the SPINY BOX FISH
ONE OF THE SLOWEST SWIMMERS AND AN EASY PREY FOR GAME FISH, THIS "PORCUPINE OF THE SEA" IS NOT OFTEN ATTACKED, BECAUSE OF ITS PRICKLY SPINES!
THANX TO MARINE STUDIOS MARINELAND, FLA.
THE FAVORITE FOOD OF THE DONKEY IS THE THISTLE!
ATWATERS' PRAIRIE CHICKENS BOW TO EACH OTHER DURING THE MATING SEASON, A COURTSHIP BECOMING INCREASINGLY RARE, DUE TO SCARCITY OF THIS COLORFUL BIRD!
THANX TO F. HORNING ST. LOUIS, MO.

WEEK-END FUN

'Isn't it just too sweet, dear?"
"No—it's just too dear, sweet."

★

"What was Mrs. Jones talking about?"
"Business."
"But whose?"

★

At a circus a man walked over to the camels, picked up a straw, placed it squarely on a camel's back and waited. Nothing happened.
"Wrong straw", he muttered, and returned to his seat.

★

"I admired that last piece you played, Professor. It had a wild freedom—a sort of get up and go that just suited me. Was it a composition of your own?"
"Madam," responded the eminent musician, "I was putting a new E string on my violin."

★

"It's all off, my dear. After a terrific row he said he'd had enough of my so-called love".
"Then what happened?"
"I gave him back his so-called diamond ring".

★

"Do you wish to learn to play golf, madam?" asked a golf professional employed to give lessons in the sports department of a store.
"Oh, no", replied the woman. "It's my friend who wants to learn this time. I learned yesterday."

★

"I always encourage my husband to recline in an easy-chair and put his feet on the mantelpiece".
"Why?"
"When he goes to bed there is usually some small change left in the chair".

★

Two sportsmen went duckhunting. They crouched in a small punt waiting for the birds to appear.
"Duck!" said the first.
"Where?" said the second, as he stood up in time to be shot in the neck

★

A young man wrapped his arms round a shapely blonde.
"My darling", he breathed, "you're all the world to me. I don't know what I'd do without you. I love——"
At that moment the doorbell rang. The blonde jumped up. "It's my FIANCE", she gasped. "You must leave at once. Oh, hurry! Please hurry!"
The young man looked round nervously. "But how am I going to leave?" he asked anxiously. "I can't go out by the door. Your FIANCE would see me".
The blonde thought quickly. "Jump out of the window," she advised.
The young man turned white. "But honey", he quavered. "we're on the thirteenth floor".
The blonde stamped her foot. "So what?" she rasped. "You're not going to tell me you're superstitious?"

An angler was relating a fishing story to his neighbours,
"Yes", he said, proudly, "I caught the biggest fish of my career last night. It was a bass and weighed seven pounds, two ounces".
His small son, who had been listening, chipped in: "Yes, and Daddy was so kind, he gave it to my kitten".

★

A Maharajah was showing a friend round his palace.
"Why three swimming pools?" the friend asked.
"Well, you see," replied the maharajah, "one is a hot water pool and the second a cold water one."
"But the third one is empty!" exclaimed the friend.
"Oh! that," returned the maharajah "is for friends who can't swim!"

★

The parson, in the course of his rounds, called upon a retired sea captain.
"Hullo, padre," greeted the latter, "it's a long time since you looked us up."
"Yes," replied the parson, "but I've been extraordinarily busy lately. Today, for instance, I married four couples in twenty minutes."
"Not bad going, sir—twelve knots."

★

A recruit, fed up with army life, thought he would try to "work his ticket." He sketched a duck on the barack-room wall and began to throw crubs of bread to it.
When a sergeant saw him, he gave him a large shovel.
"What's this for?" asked the recruit continuing his half-wit pretence.
"You go into the field at the back" answered the sergeant, "and dig and dig until you come to water for a pond. Then your duck can swim in real water, and not on a brain-wave."

★

"Some people are funny", mused the man in the bar. "I know a man who hadn't kissed his wife for ten years. Then he goes and shoots a fellow who did".
A new jockey mounted an outsider in the paddock just before the race. Once in the saddle he looked for his whip. He turned to the trainer.
"Do you mind getting my whip?" he requested. "It's over there in the corner".
The trainer didn't budge.
"Whip?" he echoed.
The jockey frowned.
"Stop acting silly". he growled. "I said whip".
The trainer shook his head.
"What's the good of a whip?" he said. "The last jockey threatened this horse with a gun and even that didn't do any good!".

'A NEW IDEA'

IF YOU FOLKS KNOW ANY WAY TO AVOID TAX INCREASES TO MEET THE DEFICIT —Please Let Us Know— H.T.
HARRY S. TRUMAN PRESIDENT
SUGGESTION BOX
CUT EXTRAVAGANCES
CUT EXPENSE

Immel in The Peoria Journal

Zero From India

★

BY HARE NAGG

I LIKE by far the best of a zero—alone or in company. It is a fascinating symbol. It has a grace and symmetry of its own. There is a unique perfection and completeness about it. There is "nothing" in zero and yet so much!

It may sound strange now, but it is a fact that mathematics was highly developed before it occurred to men that a symbol for nothing would be useful. "Men who count on their fingers do not give to any finger the value of nothing; the first finger counted is counted as one. In counting by tallies, five is indicated by four parallel vertical marks with slanting mark across them. Ten is indicated by two such groups of five marks. There is no mark for 'nothing'." There are the Roman numerals. We still use them for example in dates. They have no zero symbol. The Greeks also had no symbol for zero. Like the Romans, they used the abacus in computation. Euclid did his brilliant work in mathematics without a zero symbol and apparently without noticing its absence. Now, of course, it looks as if we cannot manage without a zero symbol.

●

The first recorded zero symbol was used in India. That was in the ninth century A.D. Literary evidence is available, we are told, that it was known much earlier than that in India. Any student of Samskrit will tell you of 'Shunya Shadvidha' a dissertation on zero and infinity.

"Sunya" is the Samskrit term for the figure nought (cipher, O). This term passed over into Arabic as 'sifir' or ssifr'. It was translated by the old Latin writers on arithmetic as 'zephyrum'. "This in Italy took on such forms as zenero, zepero and became contracted to zero borrowed by French. Thence it came late into English." We have no boosting tendency. Else, our contribution of zero to mathematics alone is worth a lot of boosting up.

WHAT IS A ZERO? People of other lands have to say a good lot about zero. Of course, it is all 'of the earth, earthy'. Zero in arithmetic is called nought and implies no-number; in algebra, no quantity. In mathematics in general, it stands for the absence of magnitude. In the theory of functions, any value of a variable, which reduces a given function of that variable to zero is called a 'zero' of the given function. In physical measurement, the zero of any scale is the starting point from which measurements in that scale are reckoned. In infinitesimal analysis, infinitisimal quantities are sometimes called zeros. In thermometry, it is customary to distinguish three different kinds of zero viz. the arbitrary zero, the natural zero and the absolute zero.

THE MAN WHO INVENTED ZERO IS CERTAINLY NOT A ZERO. Think of the days when Europe was ignorant of the Hindu numerals. Then think of

(Continued on page 31)

'GEIGER COUNTER'

Page in The Louisville Courier-Journal

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

KREMLIN'S CROWN PRINCE, MALENKOV HAS INSIDE TRACK OF POLITBURO AND IS THE RISING STAR IN SOVIET FIRMAMENT AS

MAN NEXT TO STALIN

GEORGE MALENKOV, the man who may one day succeed Stalin as the head of the world-wide Communist movement, has a very undignified nickname, writes Leonard J. Scheveitzer in the "Sign". When his aides are quite sure they can't be overheard they call him "Fat Boy". It's an appropriate nickname too. Clothed as he usually is in a shapeless military-style tunic, Malenkov looks slothful and lazy. But don't be fooled. Malenkov's girth does not slow him down mentally. He thinks fast and works hard at being chief assistant to Stalin, and he will some day make as dangerous an adversary for the free world as his ageing boss.

MALENKOV

UP to 1941 few Russians had heard of Malenkov, and his name rarely appeared in newspaper dispatches from Moscow. Today he holds down five of the toughest and most important jobs in the Soviet Union and he carries out his multiple duties so efficiently that most competent observers believe he will have little trouble in seizing the reins of power as Stalin's successor when the present leader of the Bolsheviks disappears from the scene.

Malenkov is a member of the twelve-man Politburo the group of top Communists which governs Russia under Stalin's guidance. He is also one of the principal secretaries of the Russian Communist Party; is in charge of reconstruction in the Soviet Union's war-devastated areas; is boss of the Cominform, the international conspiratorial organization which Stalin is using to foment world revolution: and the leading light in the very important Orgburo, the department which passes on the reliability of all candidates for political office in Soviet Russia.

Persuasive Evidence

But by far the most persuasive evidence that Malenkov is being groomed to succeed Stalin is the floodlight of publicity he is now receiving. Soviet political leaders usually appear only in Stalin's shadow. For some time now Malenkov has been chosen to make the keynote speech on ceremonial occasions. Photographs of these events usually show Stalin beaming approvingly at his remarks. Frequently these speeches are the first indication of some important turn in Russian policy or the herald of a drastic revision in Communist doctrine. Until only recently Stalin had reserved for himself the making of such pronouncements'.

Malenkov is a crafty opportunist In his climb to the front seat he has neglected no means of reaching his goal, not even crude flattery of his boss. He dresses like Stalin, walks like him, and talks like him. Like Stalin he boasts that he is a practical man, an administrator not a politician. While it is obviously false that he is not a shrewd and callous politician, it cannot be denied that Malenkov has great administrative capacity. His workday is a long one, and he is not afraid of the hardest kind of grueling detail.

Perhaps because he is a slow, plodding worker himsel, Stalin is contemptuous of the brilliant man with a strong and individual personality who handles his work with ease and often reaches his conclusions by intuition rather than after dreary hours at his desk. The Red dictator reserves his favours for men who have no qualifications beyond the ability to carry out orders relentlessly. And Malenkov is surely a man of his type.

Cruel Measures

As Stalin's private secretary a number of years ago, he was responsible for conducting the purges which eliminated many of the men who stood in his boss's path. Now that he has reached the summit and stands next to Stalin, Malenkov will hardly hesitate to resort to the same cruel measures to make certain that his own rivals are destroyed.

There are numerous parallels in the careers of the two men. Before Lenin, the first leader of the Bolsheviks, died, Stalin was only one of a dozen or more second-line chieftains and, at that, he was probably last in importance among them But, while the others held prominent posts as military commanders, cabinet officials, and chairman of high-sounding committees, Stalin craftily got himself named secretary of the Communist Party. To the others this was a necessary but dull and routine job and each was glad that Stalin relieved him of its monotony. But the future Soviet dictator made clever use of his position to pass on all candidates for membership in the Communist Party and especially on all candidates for party office. On the surface Stalin merely took care of routine correspondence and the hundreds of small stodgy tasks which his associates regarded as drudgery. However, he secretly spent the days placing men he could trust in positions of key importance. Eventually he was ready to strike and destroy the other, more prominent, party leaders who found that they had few supporters among the thousands of rank and file Bolsheviks. Stalin was able to seize power, and he holds it to this day, because all the men under him, from the top rank to the bottom, know that their jobs and their futures, even their lives, are at his disposal.

Helped Stalin

Malenkov was one of the men who helped Stalin to consolidate his power, and now that he is party secretary he is using Stalin's tried and proven methods to assure his own future. And he has the great advantage of openly enjoying his boss's support.

Malenkov is only forty-eight years old, and his robust health seems to guarantee him a long and successful career of ruling the Russian people when Stalin retires or dies. You may be sure he will also take over Stalin's campaign of savagery against the Church and Bolshevism's evil plan to dominate the world. The "Fat Boy" has enjoyed himself too much superintending the fight against the Church and civilization as Stalin's agent to stop when he becomes master of Russia in his own right.

How dangerous Malenkov's coming to power will be to the free world is revealed in the accomplishments of his fanatical career to date. In 1919, during the Russian civil war, although Malenkov was only seventeen, he distinguished himself as political commissar of a Red Army cavalry squadron. His assignment was to coerce officers and soldiers, most of them Christian believers, into becoming good Communists. To do that Malenkov spoke tirelessly in favour of athesism and taught compulsory classes in the false doctrine of Marxism. If a soldier persisted in expressing his belief in God or if he held political beliefs even slightly contrary to Communist dogma, Malenkov was quick to turn the unfortunate over to the secret police for drastic punishment. No doubt he performed these tasks to the satisfaction of his Bolshevik superiors, for he rose rapidly in Communist circles and by 1921 was chief commissar for the whole Soviet Turkestan army

ZHDANOV

When the civil war was over Malenkov's record attracted the attention of Lazar Kaganovich, one of Stalin's few close friends and now a high Soviet Official himself. Kaganovich sent Malenkov to a Communist training school in Moscow and suggested to Stalin that the young fanatic might be valuable one day, since he had great capacity for work and carried out orders without question, no matter how ruthless they were.

High Honours

Three years later, when Malenkov was graduated from the school with high honours as a Communist conspirator, he had a job waiting for him as one of Stalin's private secretaries. Stalin's office was the controlling centre of both the stooge Russian government and the Bolshevik Party which actually ruled the country. Here Malenkov learned the inner secrets of party politics and absorbed thorough knowledge of the secret documents in the party files in which Stalin maintained a detailed record of every Communist functionary, including information on each man's past misdeeds. This information was frequently used to blackmail recalcitrant comrades into supporting Stalin

By dogged devotion to Stalin's interests and strict application to his work, Malenkov soon became an almost indispensable cog in the huge totalitarian machine being built to subjugate first Russia and then the world It was no small feat to accomplish. Several of Stalin's previous secretaries had found that their job could lead straight to the noose if their boss judged them lacking in discretion or too merciful toward his political opponents. But men like Malenkov are never deterred by scruples or moved by pity, and he went on from one triumph to another under Stalin's diabolical protection

Malenkov's apprenticeship ended in 1930 and he was appointed to his first independent office, head of the Moscow Orgburo In this job he spied on the

(Continued on Page 30)

MRS. ROOSEVELT MEETS KING GUSTAV

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, the United States unofficial 'ambassador of peace', who was on a visit to Sweden, was received in audience by KING GUSTAV, the oldest monarch in the world. PHOTO SHOWS: MRS. ROOSEVELT in conversation with KING GUSTAV at Drottningholms Castle.

Problems Of The Press

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS

THE Indian press played a valiant role in the country's fight for freedom, but Free Press has not ushered in a Free Press. Strange as it might seem, freedom of the press was not even included as an article in the Republican constitution, despite the strong demand by the Fourth Estate.

There are some peculiar features in the relations between the government and the press, a legacy of the past which even continues today. The author of this article X-rays the major factors that have conspired to bring about this turn in press-government relations.

BY S. NATARAJAN

FOR obvious reasons, we are all so apt to look to British precedents for our practice that invariably, we fail to take account of differences. Possibly, it may be due to the Indian mind being synthetic rather than analytic; it might be just mental laziness. But there it is. In no sphere does this difference stand out more clearly than in our attitude towards individual liberty, and, even here, nowhere more strikingly than in the realm of the Press.

Two years back, the Press Laws Enquiry Committee reported on the press laws in India as compared to the laws of other countries and suggested changes with a view to making restrictions less irksome. It is significant that the Press itself took very little interest in the report and that the Editors, who served on the Committee, accepted the necessity of limiting the freedom of the Press. What is more, the Report was greatly influenced by the findings of the Chicago University Commission on Freedom of the Press—from which it lifted bodily large passages—and the theme of those reports is "freedom conditioned by responsibility." The Government has not yet started implementing the Press Laws Report's recommendations, but the document is a valuable index to the mind of the Indian Press.

The Gap Between

In other words, we have not only not free press in India; we have a press that does not aspire to be free. When at the Freedom of Information Conference at Geneva, the Indian delegation put forward a proposal for a code of conduct resolution, the Americans promptly objected that it was dangerous for the Press to venture into this realm. It would, they contended, give a weapon into overnmental hands with which to control the press, and the fact that the Press itself had evolved the rules of judgment, would create a difficult position.

This brought out effectively the gap between the attitude of Indian press leaders and the thought behind the democratic ideals of a free press. I am not speaking here only of conditions that have developed after national independence was attained.

The tendency has been present all along, though there were isolated exceptions. What has happened since independence is an accentuation of that trend under the emotion that what had to be resisted in an alien government must be accepted now that the government is national and its objectives parallel to those of the nationalist press.

It is the third facet of the temperament which, on its two other sides, reveals the complete dependence of the people on the Government and the blind faith of members of the Government in the possibilities of legislation. Even when we of the press are most vehement in our denunciations of the government, we desire to maintain the channels of communication between the Government and the Press. I must make it clear that by this I mean not subservience so much as the psychological mood which cannot think of cutting completely free from the Government.

I do believe that the Indian Press will resist in future as it has in the past blatant attempts to bring it into control. But the effort will have to be very blatant for it to be recognised as an infringement of the liberty of the Press.

Generally subservience implies a certain calculation, an anxiety to get some advantage from the other party. In the Indian Press, there is nothing of calculation. It has been said sometime that the attitude of Indian Editors is influenced by the fact that they share the hopes and aspirations of the men now in office and that the political outlook is common. I am not at all convinced of this. There are few Editors today who are genuine Congressmen of some standing. I think the reason is something that works less consciously, the common social background of the men in office and the men in journalism.

Voluntary Restraint

It is not often appreciated that the main personalities of Indian journalism have been drawn from the middle classes, that section of the community which took earliest to education and still held tenaciously to their Indian traditions and heritage. So are the main figures in politics. Though political power has effected a transformation in the political leaders, it has not lifted them clean out of the class.

Faced with an unpleasant Minister, the ordinary Editor consoles himself with the thought that his bark is worse than his bite, that after all both of them do speak the language and that any inconveniences that show up must be borne as passing pin-pricks, in the greater and more abiding national interest. The feeling on the part of most Editors of the difficulties of the "transition" or "emergency" period and a desire not to press the governments too much in what after all is their first experience of national administration act as subtle restraints on their journalistic exuberance and acumen

The politician's attitude to the whole question of Government-Press relations is radically different. The political leader in office today is generally the political extremist of yesterday. In the days of struggle, he had often thought that the only line of action in consistency with honour was for the press to cease publication. When Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, then Editor of the "Hindu", presided over a protest conference of journalists, publishers and printers at Bombay, to oppose the restrictive press laws of 1930, he had first to remove from at-

(Continued on Page 29)

PATTER BY ASUDE

PLURAL GENDER

I would not say "shocked". But I am certainly shaken to the core,—wherever the "core" might be. I had looked forward to a quiet birthday week thinking of Gods or girls,—but did I have one? Could I,—with a thing like this hitting the eyeball first thing in the morning?

"BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES TO GO IN DELHI.

"Advisory Council Adopts Resolution.

"Delhi, Wednesday,—The Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council at its Meeting held today under the Presidentship of Mr. Shankar Prasad adopted a resolution moved by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta recommending to the Chief Commissioner that in view of the fact that cases of bigamy and consequent desertion of first wives were on the increase in the state of Delhi, the provisions of the anti-bigamy legislation recently enacted in Bombay be extended to Delhi with suitable modifications."

Trust Bombay to start a rannygazoo like that every time. That town has always been like that since the coming of the New Era. First it was whiskey. And then it was Newspaper Advertisements. And now, wives. You can't help having that sort of thing with so many Mahatmas strutting about.

It is all very well for Lala Deshbandhu to try to beat the Bombay Mahatmas in their game, but what does he know of wives? I mean, a life with wives. Plural gender, if you see what I mean. What do they know of wives who only a single wife do know? Apart from that, the Lala is a long way from old age yet. What can he know of the urge for the plural gender when a man approaches his eightieth birthday?

I am afraid, Lalaji has acted on the spur of an impulse. A noble impulse forsooth, but without thinking. I, on the other hand, have given a good deal of thought to this question of plural gender for the last sixty years, from my early youth, that is. And what I say is from personal observation. No, not experience. That is not my fault. Only my misfortune.

I concede freely that a plurality of wives is not for all men. But there are men, and men. What about the "Princess and rich men only"? You know the lot I mean, the sort for whom pills are made "For Vigour" and all that you know. Now, you can't have "vigour" and do with one wife only, can you?

Indian champions of the wrestling ring, I understand, take gold or silver leaves with their breakfast. I cannot, and you cannot. But the muscle-men are there, imbibing the metals every morning. Why must they be forced to be content with mere porridge or a banana in place of their regular meals?

For every ten or hundred "Mrs. Caudle's Husbands", you meet one or two of these "Princes and Rich Men" who appear to be born for plural gender. Physically, financially, psychologically,—I say, morally,—it would be, in a well-ordered Society, their sheer duty to have more than one wife. And now, Lala Deshbandhu is out to take the surplus wife out of their youths. I speak figuratively, of course.

The "one-wife" idea is a direct copy of the European model, and it should have gone with the Curzon hat and morning coat,—not to mention the Rai Bahadurs and the O.B.E.s.

Take it from me, to the Mussolinis of marriage, the prospect of the risks attending a multiplicity of wives is far from alarming. I suppose, it is the risks which made the Lala propose this safeguard. On the contrary, it would be stimulating to them. Whereas the nightmare of two wives pulling at one husband frightens minnows like you and me, it provides the acme of entertainment to the Triton.

Mark the artfulness of the Lala. "Consequent desertion of first wives." But why "consequent desertion"? Why must there be desertion, and why must it be consequent? Why can't you think of a number of them living together? That comes of sheer unmanliness, that's all. Want of beans in the blood. A case for the Prince's Pills.

Raja Dasaratha did not need pills. Why? Because he had what a cartload of pills could not achieve. It is the same thing for which Pandit Jawaharlal has been crying himself hoarse. What? Discipline, of course. With the milk-and-water, wishywashy kind of life which the average Indian lives today, a second wife is unthinkable. But why should it be unthinkable? Why can't we have a little discipline in the house?

And then, I am amazed at Lalaji's overlooking one of the most significant factors in this connection. Is or is not polygamy a solution of the too-many daughters problem? The Lala has a lot of figures on his brain. Does he know the exact number of unsettled spinsters in Delhi? 25,386. Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-six. All unsettled. What has he got to say to that?

Why can't he think of three or four of these qualified maidens ladies making a happy home with one male?

On the other hand, what happens if you leave these spinsters unsettled and at large and the "Princes and Rich Men" filled up to the gills with the Royal something or other? T'chk T'chk! Connaught Place may not be the place it was. But the Parks are there, or am I wrong?

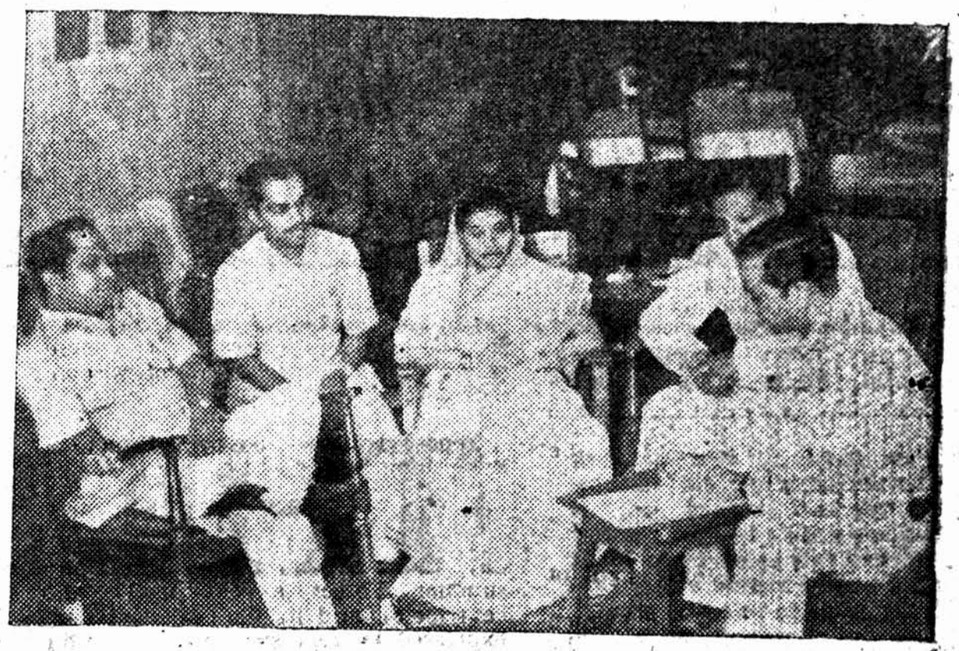
No, no, take it from a man who will not see seventy again, there is nothing which adds spice to life so much as the right number of wives. Spice, I said. Why not? When you have too "mouse", you call the lot "mice." And when you have to many "louse",—the thing which Rajaji had in his hair in his early youth,—you call them "lice." But when you have a number of "spouse", —why "spouses"? What's wrong with spice

But I do agree with the Lala that Bigamy is not the right thing. It is indiscreet to have two wives at the same time. The right number is not two, but three. I concede that two against each other may help in a good night's sleep,—comfort. But with a third, you get more. You get consolation.

All you have to do is to get Nos. 1 and 2 to talk it out between them whilst you repair to the terrace with No. 3. Provided, of course, you have a terrace.

'ALL OVER AGAIN'

A. I. R. REFERENDUM



Women and men innvestigators of the All-India Radio interviewing listeners to forge popular sanctionfor their programme.

'PAKISTAN' IN INDIAN MUSIC MUST GO

HINDUSTANI AND KARNATIC SYSTEMS MUST GET TOGETHER IN CONTEXT OF OUR NEW WON FREEDOM

By N. Hariharan

THE hard-won freedom of our country should naturally inspire in every one of us a spirit of national unity. It is a matter of joy that caste distinctions and differences are gradually vanishing. We have evolved a unitary constitution for the whole country; we have also adopted Hindi as our LINGUA FRANCA to fulfil the needs of a national language. In the field of music also, there has been a desire among the liberal-minded and progressive to unite the two principal systems of Indian music and evolve a national system of music.

Many All-India Music Conferences held in recent years have discussed the possibilities of a national music for our country and the USTADS and the connoisseurs have already explored the avenues for unification. It is surprising in this context that in Governmental policy for cultural development this aspect has not been kept to the forefront and the artificial bifurcation of the music of our country effected a few centuries back perpetuated.

Despite this, during recent years, a synthesis (though one may not be very conscious of it) is already taking place. Many Karnatic RAGAS have been introduced in Hindustani music and many Karnatic musicians have taken a liking to several Hindustani tunes. This interchange of cultural forms is a happy augury for a fusion of the two schools of Indian music in the long run. Despite India's chequered history of repeated invasion and conquests from abroad, the people of India have remained one, having similar customs and manners.

The study of ancient works on Indian Music shows that Indian music was one till about the 10th Century A.D. It was the Muhammadan invasion of India at that period and the resultant influence of Persian and Arabic music in the north that led to the gradual bifurcation. Though opinion may be divided on whether the coming of the Muhammadans did good or bad to Indian music, there can be no division over the fact that while the music, in the North yielded to foreign influences ..to ..a ..great degree, the Southern school maintained the purity of the original art, though it too had undergone several changes due to the influences from the North.

The seeds of bifurcation sown by the foreign invasion began to grow rapidly under the aegis of the ruling authority in the North and to such magnitude that today we have two separate and distinct styles (it is not very correct to call them different systems) of music practised in the North and South. My plea is to combine the two, so that it may be adopted by the people as our national music. There are several factors which render such an integration of Indian music not hard of achievement

1. Common Source

Both the Karnatic and Hindustani musicians trace a common origin and source for their music. All Hindus, be they from the North or South, look to the VEDAS and other GRANTHAS for their original source of information. The recitation of the VEDAS, the observance of certain sacrificial rites etc. and certain other customs testify that one time the people of the country were one united whole, and so when they were one, their musical system should also have been one. The undivided nature of Indian Music prior to the Muhammadan conquest is established by the fact that both the Northern and Southern pandits recite the same VEDA in the KARAHARAPRIYA RAGA of Karnatic music. Kasyapa, Matanga, Bharatha and Sarangadeva are quoted as authorities by both the systems.

It can be gleaned from the pages of history that Alexander the Great, was much moved by Indian music (for it was a music of 7 notes as compared to the then-existing music of 4 notes in Europe) and on his return, took along with him many Indian musicians. These musicians, it is presumed, blended the Indian system with the system existing in Persia and Arbia and by and by evolved a metamorphosed system....With the Muhammadan invasion of India, this metamorphosed musicians also came to India.

As these musicians were given better recognition by the Muhammadan rulers, their music made its impact felt on the then existing Indian system and gradually the present classical music of North India was evolved. "The science of music", as observed by Captain Day in "The Music and Musical Instruments of Southern India", having been less disturbed by the foreign influences was maintained and cultivated long after the original art had died in the north"

And after the bifurcation, specialisation began to be carried to a marked extent. The North Indians began to practise music more as an art, and the Southerners more as a science. And the modern trends are to combine the two styles into one universal system, so that we can have a national system which will appeal to all Indians. The desire to effect a blending of the two, it appears on scrutiny of some works, was there right from the 17th or 18th century. Even Sarangadeva's "Sangeeta Ratnakara" (of the 13th century) attempted to bridge the gulf between the two....And later pandits like Pundarika Vittala and Bhava Bhatta also attempted to bring about a rapprochment between the two, but, unfortunately, their efforts were not crowned with much success.

The recent music conferences and the good amount of time devoted to music by A.I.R. Stations have made the people more music-minded, and if there is tacit acceptance of the fundamental principles congenial to the formation of one unified system, avoiding all unnecessary feuds and controversies, a fusion of the music of North and South is easy of achievement at this juncture, especially after the adoption of a Republican constitution for the entire country.

2. Common Swaras

Proceeding with the factors conducive to the integration of Indian Music, it is fortunate that since a long time both the Karnatic and Hindustani musicians follow the same basic swaras, the variations in the nomenclature being very slight. In Hindustani music, the notes of a RAGA are very well expressed over a LONG TIME BEAT with their proper intonations. Tney appear very bold and individualistic with definite life in them. Along with the ALAP of a RAGA the North Indian musician elaborates and brings to his listeners the very individualistic force of the RAGA with his TANS, which no doubt require a high degree of voice training. This is capable of stirring our emotions and should be added to South Indian Music. Experiments in this direction it may be recalled here, are being attempted by leading artistes of Karnatic Music like Smt. M. S. Subbulakshmi, G. N. Balasubramonian, and Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer.

The 'swaras' singing which is a predominant feature of Karnatic music offers very good scope for imagination and rhythmic dexterity. This if added to North Indian Music will certainly heighten its beauty and appeal. The "CHITTA SWARAS" (appendages of swaras to the text of compositions) which at present appears to be a good feature of the Southern system if adopted by North Indian musicians will enrich their compositions. It is a happy augury that a few of the Hindustani artistes have made attempts in this direction also, though it yet remains to be accepted as a positive thing of beauty.

THE VITAL LINKS AND FUNDAMENTAL UNITIES BETWEEN THE HINDUSTANI AND KARNATAKI SYSTEMS OF MUSIC HAVE BEEN STRESSED BY THE AUTHOR, A WELL-KNOWN MUSIC CRITIC, FOR AN OVER-ALL UNITY MOVE, WHICH HE TERMS VARIOUSLY AS 'SYNTHESIS', 'STANDARISTION' INTEGRATION AND EXCHANGE POOL. THE IDEA OF 'ONE WORLD' IN INDIAN MUSIC IS A LAUDABLE OBJECTIVE, FOR WHOSE REALISATION, ALL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC MUST CONTRIBUTE THEIR BEST. BUT THE MOVEMENT, TO BE SUCCESSFUL, MUST BE BASED ON BASIC PRINCIPLES AND CLEAR-CUT POLICIES AND NOT ON HOTCH-POTCH METHODS.

First of all, the notion, rather illusion, that Hindustani music is of mixed blood and Karnataki music is as pure as a virgin, should be knocked out. If the Muslim influence shaped Hindustani music in the North, the latter was face to face with the highly developed Dravidian music of the South, whose influence was no less vital, and constructive. So if Karnataki music began to run on a chord line almost parallel to Hindustani music, developing its own technique and 'Lakshana Gita' it was due to various forces, regional and linguistic.

All these factors have to be studied and understood before a 'companionate marriage' can be brought about between the two systems. The A.I.R. and its coterie are the least competent to do this mighty job, as in their hands, any such experiment will lead to devaluation and hybridisation.

The Government of India has lavishly endowed a Hindustani music School in the North and a Karnataki music School in the South. The students of both these schools should be compulsorily made to undergo a course in both the systems of music. With a thorough knowledge of the back ground and practical working of both schools of music, the products of these schools will form the spearhead of the unity move in music. Such a move is necessary not merely for rapproachement but for enriching the respective schools also.

3. Similar Ragas

There is marked similarity in the RAGA system of both schools. There are good many types of RAGAS with their LAKSHANAS common to both the schools of music. In some cases, the names of the RAGAS are the same, while in others the LAKSHANAS are thesame though the names differ. To illustrate this a few RAGAS common to both the systems are given below:—

Karnatic Raga	Corresponding Hindustani Raga
Mayamalavagowla	Bhairava
Thodi	Bhairavi
Chakravakam	Ananda Bairava
Nata Bhairavi	Asavari
Kharaharapriya	Kaphi
Hari Kambodhi	Jhinjoti
Sankarabharanam	Bilaval
Subhapantuvarali	Thodi
Hindolam	Malkauns
Gamanasrama	Marua
Hamsadhwani	Hemsadhwani
Nadanakmakriya	Kalanghda
Kalyani	Kalyan
Kamavardhini	Poorvi
Suddha Saveri	Durga
Saveri	Jogya
Suryakantham	Lalit
Pantuvarali	Multani
Sri Ranjani	Bageshri
Mohanam	Bhoop
Nata	Tilang
Abheri	Bhimplas
Bhupala	Bhupal
Madhyamavati	Saranga

4. Common Type Of Classification

Many of the RAGA classifications are also seen to be common to both

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'A RECENT HISTORY OF CHINA'

SHORT STORY

THE SARI

BY GERHARD

THE steam hammer rose and fell. It was one of those old machines that panted and groaned as it raised the heavy weight—just a few feet, as if that exhausted it, to let it drop on the huge concrete stake, that it was trying to drive into the ground. We have to say "trying to drive", for as one looked on, it seemed to be futile labour, as the stake merely trembled under the impact of each blow, but refused to go in deeper. Each resounding thump, was preceded by a rattling of chains and pulleys, and a long sigh of relief from the tired engine. But before the rumbling echoes had died down to give the reclamation back its peace, the engine had begun to exert itself once again.

The first few strokes were slow and determined, but as the weight rose, its breathing became quicker, and quicker, till it was panting with exertion and gasping for relief. The pitch of the hisses became higher and more violent, like a runner panting to touch the tape before his rivals. The slaving iron arm of the piston worked with a wild fury, till the engine suddenly cried. "I can't", and let go, to let the hammer fall back like the stevedore must let the chain slip through his hands, when his strength is at the end of its tether, and cannot hoist the sack the last inch. There, as here the pulleys spin at an almost incredible speed, to let the achieved dash to the ground. Hiss,....hiss.... from the site, you could only hear the BOOM. There was nothing but a regular rolling stamp, that shattered the calm of the morning, or shall we call it noon? It was really quite late hiss, hiss, hiss, krrrr, BOOM, hiss,.... hiss....hiss, hiss, hiss, krrrr, BOOM ....it went on without end. But when you were a little distance away for the morning. The drudgery of raising the hammer was only apparent to those who came really close to the engine. And so it was with the human animals, that carried the concrete to the top of the half-finished structure on the next site. The horror of their drudgery was only apparent to those who came really close to them, AND SAW THEM WITH AN EYE OF SYMPATHY.

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Tulsi was a link in that human conveyor that carried the caustic, grey mass to the top of the structure. On her hands were rubber-glove-substitutes——pieces of old motor tyre tubing, that were sewn up at the end to form a pair of clumsy black mittens, that were supposed to protect the hands, not only from the caustic bite of fresh concrete, that makes the flesh of delicate hands raw for weeks, but also to prevent the rough particles of sand and stone that clung to the outside of the battered iron bowls, from ripping open the sore flesh, as they were handed from link to link. But these protective gloves, so thoughtfully provided by the contractor, were really not needed. For Tulsi did not have delicate hands. No indeed, the concrete had tanned them, and they were no longer covered by skin, but by 'leather', touch leather. Nature is kind. Animals adapt themselves to their environs. Her hands had once been as delicate as those of the contractor's memsahib, but they had changed soon enough. And of course such hands needed no flexible fingers. They did not have to run with a fairy touch across a keyboard. Oh yes, and the feeling in them? She could thank God, in heaven above, that she did not feel anything with them. It would have been a torture. Her feet were provided with thick soles of hide, pink soles of a tender baby's body, hide that had once been the soft, tiny little cushions of rosy velvet, that were sensitive to each little tickle. Today those soles were thick and hardened, well fortified against the rough ground she had to walk on, cracked at places but tough, yes tougher than the leather under your shoes, and 'this' leather did not wear out. Tiny bits of earth and stone had been built into this hide to make it really strong, you could almost say that those feet had been innoculated with stone and gravel. Of course, occasionally a blade or piece of glass, carelessly thrown away by another human being would cut into it. Are we correct in saying 'another' human being? Was she really one of our species? Even if she could have afforded herself a pair of shoes, she would not have found a pair to fit her feet. A pair of rough open sandals, yes,....but a shoe, a ladies shoe? Ridiculous. Have you ever seen a lady's shoe that will fit over a soldier's boot?

Tulsi sang lustily with the rest as they passed the concrete up the human ladder. Singing made her forget the drugery and monotony of the heavy work. Sweat was streaming down her sepia cheeks. When there was one of those welcome interruptions that irritated the foreman so much,——the moments when the conveyor outpaced the mixer, she would wipe her brow with her faded red sari, that served numerous purposes, apart from covering her body. She would then grin broadly at those next to her, revealing teeth that sparkled out white here and there, from under a thick coating of betel nut remains. Then she would look down ot see how her little girl was getting on, as she played about on the ground,.. and perhaps begin to think about her,.... and her own husband who had died just after little Sita was born....But the clatter that rapidly ascended the line interrupted her thoughts,——the bowls were coming up again.

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At least the foreman blew his whistle. It was what the office goers call 'lunch hour'. The conveyor disintegrated, and its segments clambered down the shaky bamboo structure. As Tulsi stepped down from the last plank, her little toddler ran up to her. Tulsi swept little Sita into her tired arms and cuddled her passionately. Sita wanted to show her mother the lovely mud-pies she had made, but Tulsi had no thought for such things, and Sita got a rough kiss from her mother's over-puckered lips. Those lips did not know any refinement, and the kiss looked disgusting and bestial. Then the two made for the station, as fast as they could, were they bought a few annas worth of Bhajjiya and a few Puri's. They then returned to the site, where they undid the string from the newspaper parcel. A dirty, almost grey roll of cloth was 'undone' next to reveal a few cold chappaties and a tablespoonful of overcooked vegetables. That was their lunch. As they were busy tucking into their little meal, Rama, the operater of the concrete mixer came along with a large orange in his hand.

He put on a big smile and came up to Tulsi's little daughter. "Do you want an orange, little Sita". The little girl's eyes sparkled, and she snatched the fruit out of his hand. He offered Tulsi a bidi, and sat down next to her. They talked about the new foreman and about the buildings that were springing up on the sites around theirs. But their conversation was brought to an end by the whistle of the foreman. Tulsi told her little girl to be careful, and went to take her place on the scaffolding. There was a little idle chatter,—then the bowls started coming up again. Tulsi was worried.

Rama had come up to her every day and talked to her. He knew that she was a widow....he ignored the others. Did he have bad intentions? Or did he not have any at all? Tulsi could not make up her mind. He had always shown interest for the child, but was it genuine? Or was it only a way of creeping into her heart? Tulsi wondered. He wore a violet silk shirt, which made him stand out from the rest. He was clever, at least, he told her how difficult it was to handle his machine, and how well he managed the little monster. Yes, that was more than the others could do. And he was good looking and was neat about himself. For instance, his hair was not a horribly matted mass of louse infested black strands, but was always well oiled and combed. But....men do not have serious intentions with widows, not in her caste at least. She had heard so much about other widows whose characters had eventually fallen to the level of the gutters in which they slept at night, after the day's work Was he that type? The type who was out to ruin women? He had never said anything personal to her though, not a hint that he had any interest in her. She had always kept to herself, ever since her husband had died of small-pox two years back.

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She was still in the prime of her youth and a very attractive woman for her race. She knew that. She could sell her body without difficulty, --if she wanted to. But she did not want to. For she had honour and self-respect. She preferred to earn her daily annas, the hard but virtious way. Would Rama break her character?

Yet, she could not get herself to keep away from him. The oranges and bananas for her little girl were so welcome. She could not afford them. And after all, he had never even made the slightest approach to her. But men expect something in return, she knew that, uneducated as she was. One day Rama would ask for it. Was it fair to let her little girl accept the gifts that were ever becoming bigger. She would not be able to repay it, all, except with her honour. A rude push made her remember that she was in the line and had to hand on the bowls

She looked at the stuff. It came from Rama. It was quite thrilling to think that. She looked down,....yes, there he was in his violet shirt, sweating at the mixer. He looked up, and at her, and smiled. She smiled back. Then she looked away quickly, horrified. Was that smile the beginning? She dared not look again.

That evening as she was sitting in front of the little hutment she shared with her aunt, Rama came up to her. He had brought a little silk dress for Sita. So he had found out where she lived She was terrified, but Rama's manner made her feel at ease soon enough. He fitted on the new dress.

"One day, little Sita will become a very beautiful woman, "he commented as he pulled the dress straight, "yes, she will grow up to look like her mother, but, "he added with a wistful smile, "that is very difficult indeed".

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Sita's mother shrank back, for Rama had come much closer to her. He moved up a little 'so that he could pull down Sita's dress on THAT side'. Tulsi's blood pressure went up, and her squatting changed into a cower, with her legs ready to carry her to safety at a moment notice.

"Well do you like it?" he asked.

"Why did you buy her that dress?", demanded Tulsi, her voice trembling a little.

"Because I like little girls who are so sweet. Tulsi, your sari is rather shabby, is it not".

Tulsi swallowed hard. She did not know what to say.

"You must come with me tomorrow, and I will buy you one," continued Rama, "you know I cannot pick such things as well as you. You are so beautiful, only you can adorn yourself. Why, look at those flowers in your hair, they are so perfectly arranged. Yes, I must also buy you really sweet smelling flowers, you should not run around with those scentless buds that you plucked in one of the gardens".

But Tulsi had heard enough. "Come, Sita, I hear Lakshmi calling us for supper'.

"But I did not hear...."began little Sita. But a hard pinch made her cry, and forget what she wanted to say. Rama moved off.

Tulsi was quite upset that evening. Nothing of that sort had ever happened to her before. Her husband had been a decent man, who had been selected by her relatives, and whom she had not known properly till her wedding day. But this sort of an approach.... It was shocking. Yet,....yet she longed to have a sari. Perhaps it would even be silk, just like her daughter's little frock.

That night Tulsi could not sleep. Should she tell Lakshmi. But perhaps her husband, Vishnu, would only start a fight with Rama, who was after all innocent, or was he? As the night dragged on, she began to dread the next day. Rama would be there, and he would not let her go home in the evening. If she did not go, he would come to her hutment. "Return the dress." That idea struck her. But how COULD she take it away from Sita now. And it was her only silk dress. At last, she decided to keep the dress, but refuse any further gifts from him. Not even a bidi would she accept. She had to go to work, otherwise there would be nothing to eat.

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So she went to the site as usual next morning, but a little late, so that Rama could not get an opportunity to speak to her. Sure enough he was there, at his machine, in the bright violet shirt. (It must be remembered that these people are not particular about changing their clothes, as a matter of fact they cannot afford to be particular.) She pretended not to notice him, but when the whistle blew for the midday break, she could not evade him. He was waiting for her, with a little packet of JALEBIS and BARFI. And before she knew it, her little girl was tucking in.

"Today after your work is over, I will go to buy you a sari, and you will come along with me. You must be dressed better than the rest over here. They will all ask you how you managed to get yourself such an expensive sari, and then you can tell them that you have a little secret. "laughed Rama.

"I don't want a sari. I don't need one".

"You do Tulsi, look at the patches here,—and here, and that part will soon need a patch. And the sari is so faded."

It was true, so Tulsi looked straight into his eyes. There was a devilish twinkle in them, yet those dark eyes had a dreamy, sensual look. Yes, there was no honour in those eyes. They were so different from the serene eyes that her husband had when he was alive. The lower eyelids were swollen and heavy, while there were dark circles under them. Yet, the sari. She knew that she needed it. And she could not afford to buy one for herself. Very slowly and deliberately, looking deeplyinto those eyes to fathom them, she asked, "Why do you want to buy me a

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Lengthy Colonial Commemoratives

Last week I promised to say something about the U.P.U.'s and other mammoth series that have appeared in recent years. There is a widespread complaint that all these series are completely unnecessary and only produced to mulct the collector. Though there is some substance in the complaint, the fault lies mainly with collectors themselves. If people refuse to buy anything that is an obvious ramp, no country will dare print the stuff.

Taking the case of only the colonials. First there were the Jubilees—beautiful stamps that *more than repaid the collectors that bought them. The trouble* was that their very popularity started the rot, because when the Coronations appeared, there was a concerted rush to get hold of the sets. The authorities, glad of the revenue, more than satisfied the demand, and soon we had the sorry spectacle of over-loaded speculators dumping their holdings on the market and bringing prices down with a crash. The stamps were at one time hawked below face, and they have not recovered fully to this day.

What applies to the complete series applies to the individual colonies. The Mauritius Jubilee was a rarity, but with the terrific demand for the Mauritius Coronation, and the huge hoarded stocks of this particular colony, any hope of a rise was simply wishful thinking.

A REGULAR RAMP

The same sorry tale was repeated with the victories. And then came the ramp to beat all ramps! If ever the powers that be tried to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs, it was with the Silver weddings. Little colonies, hardly a speck on the map, issued denominations of ten shillings and a pound! I know that a very large proportion of the local revenue comes from the sale of stamps, but this could have been effected equally well and with far less heart-burning by the issue of sets of a reasonable face value. As it is, the sets shot up beyond the reach of all but the richest, and many of the unfortunates who bought at fancy prices lie awake nights waiting for the value to appreciate.

The sort of thing is ruining the hobby. No one minds intelligent investment in fact a fair return is one the best things about stamps, but wholesale hoarding is doing nobody any good.

The U.P.U. is altogether a different story. The stamps are at a reasonable face value and consequently achieved a popularity that the Weddings never did. Some of the sets are up, and even if you did not go in for the whole series, make it a point to get a few of the better sets.

BEST OF THE BUNCH

Aden, which come through on office correspondence, are already up, but can still be picked up reasonably. But don't wait. Seychelles is another good one and can be safely recommended. Gibraltar, among the European colonies, is the best bet, while among the smaller colonies I choose St. Helena and Montserrat, all used.

The West Indians are all better than the average, the best in the bunch being Barbados, which has lately changed over to decimal currency. A few sets of G.B. salted away should be well worth the trouble. These are available without much difficulty, but choose only light circular postmarks. Leave the Malayan states well alone, unless you are buying the whole series.

The latest emissions from Japan have just arrived in this country. They are all commemoratives, and all have a face value of 8 yen.

PHILATELIC UNDERWORLD

The other day I read that Scotland Yard had enlisted the aid of the French Surete in unravelling the theft of stamps valued at nearly £30,000. The robbery, which took place nearly five years ago, was never fully solved, for though a small part of the loot was recovered at an English coastal resort, the bulk of it is still untraced. The original thieves are said to have escaped to France, and the police are now racking their brains how to find them.

While an ordinary theft would be consigned to limbo long since, with stamps it is different. Jewellery can be broken up and re-set; large stones can be cut into smaller ones, but philatelic loot, in spite of its compactness, is generally much too hot to handle, even for the most experienced fence.

NO UNDERGROUND

Particularly in the case of the really great rarities, stamps simply cannot be hidden. Their minutest markings are public knowledge, and one cannot pretend that one is trying to dispose of another copy, because these little coloured labels are as easily identifiable as a man is by his fingerprints.

Moreover, things are made unusually difficult for the receiver of the goods. He has to contend with the full glare of publicity in the philatelic press, for though the news may not have made the headlines in the daily papers, every collector finds out all about it in the twinkling of an eye. With commoner and more recent issues, the burglar's task is considerably lightened, for these have a ready market, and the bulk of the items, being mint, are usually untraceable.

A couple of years ago, before the craze for coshes overtook the English criminal, there was a widespread series of burglaries involving stamp shops. For months on end, the trade journals carried notices warning dealers from handling stolen goods. I can remember reading in Gibbons' Stamp Monthly that the firm had been robbed of a large quantity of modern Europeans, and a valuable stock-book full of British Colonials. Evidently even the doyens of the trade are not free from the depradations of the unwelcome visitor.

PILFERING CUSTOMERS

Aside from organised robbery, the dealer's biggest head-ache comes from his customers. Every dealer sets apart a sum not only for normal depreciation, but for theft of his stock. It is never possible for a man to keep his eyes on several customers at the same time, and at the end of the day he often misses a few items.

This does not stem from any particular criminal instinct but more from a mistaken notion that this petty pilfering is one of the pleasanter pursuits in life. I once found a local dealer overcharging a customer outrageously. Since I knew him, to be a pretty honest man, I later asked him why. He replied quite openly that this partilar collector had walked off with a stamp costing ten rupees some days previously. Rather than have an unpleasant scene with a regular customer, he preferred to overcharge the man and recover the stolen amount in a painless manner.

YM Chief Goes Home, Tells Them Of Us

SECHETARY of the Proctor Branch (Byculla) YMCA Arthur Peacock ("Art" to his pals) went home to Oshawa, Canada the other day after several years' good work in India and Pakistan. Naturally he had a lot to say about his exciting experiences in the East, and one day last month he told a luncheon gathering of the Oshawa Rotary Club all about the culture, religions, languages, customs and manners of Indians and Pakistanis.

Here is an excerpt from a report of the talk published in The Daily Times-Gazette of Ohsawa-Whitby:

"To know them (Indians) is to love them. They are different from us in colour and creed, but once you have really lived with them as I have, you come to admire many of their customs and ways. So many people who have been sent to these countries (India and Pakistan) in the past have missed a very great experience by putting up colour barriers and prejudice, and by never getting to know them as they are. By so doing the British lost their vast empire. As one Congressman in Bombay said, he still admired the British for their organising ability and their technical knowledge, but could never forgive them for never having advanced socially with them."

"Art" is expected back in Bombay in September after the vacation at home.

CONGRATULATIONS

I must congratulate you on your introduction of a special page for stamp collectors in your Weekly. Philately is slowly but surely advancing in India and it was time a nationalist paper like yours should have taken up a regular feature for the benefit of stamp collectors in India.

As it is natural with the stamp collectors of each country, Indian collectors will be greatly interested in reading special articles on the stamps of India and Indian States, and I trust you will endeavour to get your contributor to write occasionally special articles on the stamps of these countries.

Dr. M. U. MASCARENHAS,
President, Empire of India Philatelic Society.

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DEMOCRATIC ERA IN HYDERABAD

Ministerial Personnel Causes Some Surprise

By T. S. Nagaraja Rao

THE reconstitution of the Hyderabad Cabinet announced in a Firman of the Nizam this week will be hailed by the people as the beginning of a new "democratic era" in the State after over three centuries of feudal rule. Three nominated ministers of the old cabinet have resigned and four popular leaders of the State Congress are joining the new Cabinet.

Ever since Indian troops marched into Hyderabad on September 13, 1948, and restored law and order in the State after successfully putting down the "Razakar terrorism", the people of Hyderabad have been anticipating a democratic government but schism within the ranks of the State Congress organisation had delayed matters.

Differences arose among the State Congress leaders over certain fundamental questions having a definite bearing on the future set up of Hyderabad such as the retention of the Nizam, the disintegration of the State into three linguistic units and their merger with the adjoining States and the trial and punishment of certain "Razakar leaders"

These differences became more pronounced in course of time and within a few months after the "police action" both the groups worked as "Parallel organisations" within the Congress but with an uncompromising attitude towards "fundamentals." The parent organisation was headed by Swami Ramanand Thirth and the "dissidents" were led by B. Ramakishen Rao. Both the groups carried on vehement propaganda all over the state with a view to rallying round the people to their respective "standpoints."

All the while Delhi became much concerned over these new trends in the States politics and decided to cry a halt to the campaigning of the two groups and weld them into a solid bloc.

Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, set about this task of unification and invited the leaders of the two groups to Delhi for consultations. In the initial stages there seemed to be no prospect of these two groups coming together. Sardar Patel, however, persisted in his efforts with his characteristic determination and ultimately succeeded in bringing about the "much-wanted unity" between the two divided groups.

Valuable Contribution

Mr. V. K. Vellodi, the Chief Minister of Hyderabad and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the States Ministry made a valuable contribution to the efforts of the Deputy Prime Minister in this connection.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. D. G. Bindu, a personality acceptable to both the groups, should take charge of the State Congress organisation from Swami Ramanand Tirth, the out-going President.

With the election of Mr. D. G. Bindu as President of the Hyderabad State Congress political life in the state gradually assumed a new shape. The new chief of the State Congress set about the task of putting the "houses" in order by enforcing organisational discipline in the rank-and-file of the Congress, whose affair at one time, was in a chaotic condition with the controversy raging between the two groups.

As chief of the State Congress, pulsating with a new vigour and enthusiasm, Mr. Bindu urged the Deputy Prime Minister to democratise the regime in the State. Sardar Patel agreed to this request.

Then consultations began between the State Congress Chief and the State Ministry first in New Delhi. Later, the Scene shifted to Hyderabad where Mr. Bindu conducted negotiations with Mr. M. K. Vellodi for several days. In the initial stages there were certain differences between Mr. Bindu and the State's Chief Minister over "personalities" and "portfolios' but these were ironed out by mutual discussions.

Ultimately Mr. Bindu selected four names for the ministerships from among the Congress leaders and these were approved of by the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad. Accordingly the Rajpramukh has ordered the reconstitution of the State Cabinet with the inclusion of four popular leaders. Three ministers of the present cabinet have resigned including Mr. D. S. Bhakle, who is the Home Minister.

Some Surprise

However the names announced in the FIRMAN from the Congress quota may cause some surprise to the people of Hyderabad. While Mr. Burugulu Ramkishen Rao and Mr. Vinayakrao Koratkar were "certainties", the inclusion of Mr. Poolchand Gandhi and Mr. B. S. Raju is quite unexpected as they were not even mentioned as "probables" during the period of speculation

Mr. B. Ramkrishen Rao is an older Statesman of the State and has great energy, drive and initiative to carry through things with a cool, calm and balanced head. A successful and popular lawyer of Hyderabad, Mr. Ramkishen Rao has a creditable record of public service and has endeared himself to Hyderabadis through his selfless service and sufferings for the public cause. It was no small part that he played in various movements organised by the State Congress in earlier years against the rule of "repression and tyranny" in the State.

Mr. Vinayakrao Koratkar is a Sanskrit scholar besides being an able barrister. He was a pillar of strength to the Arya Samaj when it initiated several movements in the State against the oppression of the then State Government.

He is a good writer in both Urdu and English and edits a Urdu Daily owned by himself.

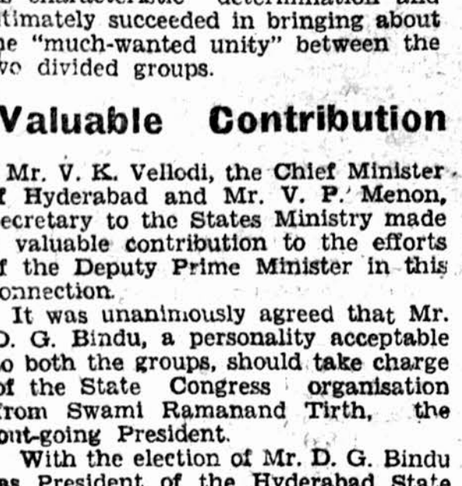
Mr. Poolchand Gandhi, a lawyer, is also successful businessman and has played a leading part in several movements launched by the Congress. More especially during the last struggle of the State Congress in 1947-48 before "police action" he was largely responsible for instilling confidence among thousands of villagers on the Bombay-Hyderabad border by organising them into village Defence squads to fight the depredations of the "Razakars" in Indian border villages.

Labour Leader

Mr. V. B. Raju is a successful labour leader and has to his credit several "labour movements" in which he succeeded to secure the demands of the workers without strikes. He has a firm belief that trade union movements could be conducted advantageously without resort to strikes.

The exit of Mr. D. S. Bhakle is also rather unexpected. An experienced and seniormost Civilian of high integrity and known for his straightforwardness, as Sardar Patel once described him in the Parliament recently, Mr. D. S. Bhakle was largely responsible for evolving order out of chaos in Hyderabad State soon after "police action". He also handled the "communist situation" in Nalgonda and Warangal—the two problem districts of Hyderabad—with such firmness and administrative skill that law and order was restored in many areas of these districts within a reasonably short time.

Thus the age of democracy begins in Hyderabad on 12th of June when the new Cabinet consisting of four popular leaders is actually sworn in and the question of completely reconstituting this cabinet with only popular leaders would depend upon the extent to which the new popular ministers are able to fulfil their commitments and also the future course of political events in Hyderabad State.



King And Queen Of Denmark Visit Old Vic Company

The King and Queen of Denmark attended the first performance of "Hamlet" by the Old Vio Company at the Shakespeare festival. Photo shows guard of honour of Boy Scouts greets the King and Queen as they step ashore in Elsinore Harbour on arrival for the Festival.

Past Pageant Of India

LADY LAWRENCE'S DIARY THROWS LIGHT ON LIFE OF "MEM SAHIBS AND BURRAH SAHIBS"

SOMEWHERE in her diary, which has provided the material of her book, Indian Embers (George Ronald, Oxford, 16s.), Lady Lawrence remarks, in parenthesis: "It occurs to me if ever anyone should read this diary how surpised they will be. My India seems so different to other people's India", writes Brenda Spender in "John O London".

An artist, yet a determined realist, tender of heart and inflexible in commonsense, she is better equipped than most people to see an India which is India whole. That is, of course, one reason among many why her book is one of those "finds" which rejoice a reviewer's heart and encourage the impression that the only way to review them adequately is to quote them. Unfortunately, however, no reviewer can quote the whole of the book under consideration and there is not a page in Indian Embers, nor an aspect of Lady Lawrence's India lovingly preserved here in the golden amber of memory, which is not of interest.

Here first chapter or, perhaps more properly, foreword comments on the fact that she and her husband were both descended from families which had produced "servants of India" for close on a hundred and twenty years.

Lady Lawrence's connection with India goes back to Sir Charles Napier's conqueror of Sind; her husbands father was wounded at the siege of Lucknow by a fragment of the shell which killed his uncle, Sir Henry Lawrence. Another uncle, Sir John, became the first Viceroy of India, and their father fought at Seringapatan in 1799. This historical background had a considerable influence on the author's outlook during all her Indian years.

Life In Belgaum

LADY LAWRENCE, arriving in India as a bride in 1914, had to face a public reception at Belgaum. Her description of what the crowd looked like to her unaccustomed eyes is vivid:

The dark faces, the turbans, pink, green, white, gold and deep rose, the sunshine, the dust, the heat—and now the door was open, and what I after learned to be pattawallas in stiff white, with scarlet belts and turbans, were salaaming deeply to Henry and myself as we climbed down or to a red carpet.

Then comes a glint of the humour which runs through all her narrative like a silver thread in an Indian silk.

The Collector began introducing people to Henry, and he was shaking hands all round too; to the deep condo what he did, so I began shaking hands all ound too; to her deep confusion of those who were servants and pattawallas, but all the same to me. For the pattawallas in flawless white and scarlet looked grander far than some of the Indian gentlemen in dhotis, and shirts hanging below their black coats, with sock suspenders clasped over bare brown legs, or shirts worn without collars and ties, and buttoned with pink composition studs.

In devotion to horses and dogs husband and wife were at one, and Lady Lawrence gives us ample, if indirect, evidence as to her quality as a horsewoman:

Jumping rice bunds is better fun than dancing, and soon the time for it will be over, Miles of terraces have been prepared for the rice. The walls vary from two to four feet or a little more. They are about thirty to forty feet apart. You put your horse to the walls....the cocked veined ears, the snatched bridle and snorts!..and away you go clearing jump after jump, your horse increasingly excited, till your arms are nearly pulled from their sockets.

On Shikar

DULL terriers were the dogs of their choice; one of the earlier ones, Luther, was a rare character:

Watch him approach Henry buried behind the five-weeks-old English "Times". Etealthily Luther goes paw by paw, as though stalking. Reaching Master he sits down before him very upright like a china dog. He lifts a paw, and places it on a tussore silk knee. The newspaper has not quivered. Now Lutheris standing on his hind legs, and puts the other front paw up. There he pauses, trembling visibly, the extreme tip of that whalebone tail a-quiver. Then a hind leg is drawn cautiously up, tries to find foothold, slips, finally succeeds. Still the newspaper never stirs. I am watching fascinated. Now Luther has managed to get his other hind leg up, and insinuates his head very gently under the newspaper. Quite suddenly Henry holds out the "Times" at arm's length. Instantly Luther collapses like a pricked bubble on Master's chest.

Going into camp gave Lady Lawrence an opportunity of seeing very many of the birds and beasts of her India:

"Flick and razor edge of sun and shade. Pull up a moment, and the silence is absolute.

Tiger, elephant, bison, jackal, deer, wild dog....yet never the snap of a twing, the quiver oif a leaf to betary them. We feel we are being watched. Even the trees themselves seem to have eyes, for they are bound and strangled round their trunks with some fig parasite, so that only through chinks and small eyelets can the original tree be seen. They give the impression of doomed and anguished prisoners peering through.

Then all along the high red banks are innumerable spiders' webs, and dark holes five inches in circumference And even these look like eyes

(Continued on Page 23)

When Wonder Drugs Fail

PATNA, June 17 (PTI): Wonder drugs did not work their wonder and doctors stood wringing their hands but an old woman here brought a ten-year-old girl back to life.

She tried a simple remedy: Swinging the girl upside down. Forty-eight hours after this treatment today the girl is still alive and active.

Attending physicians tried oxygen. They tried colamine and other wonder drugs but in the end gave up the girl for dead.

The old woman, a neighbour of the girl, heard the parents wailing. She called on them and stoutly declared she would bring her back to life. And she did.

LOCUST SWARM OVER PALAM AERODROME

NEW DELHI, June 17 (PTI): A large-scale invasion of Delhi by a locust swarm of "fairly big size" was reported near Palam yesterday afternoon.

The pests left behind no trail of destruction or damage.

The swarm which appeared to be coming from Alwar side, millions in number, was heading towards the west (Rajasthan) and was seen over the Palam aerodrome at a height of 300 to 400 feet. The swarm was flying against the wind—an unusual phenomenon—and was seen circling all round over the aerodrome up to a radius of one mile.

Judging from their colour which was yellow, the locusts, according to experts, were of adolescent stage.

2 BHAGALPUR REDS ARRESTED

BHAGALPUR, June 17 (PTI): Lal Bahadur Pandey, a prominent Communist worker of Bhagalpur, who was wanted in connection with a gun theft case and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 100 had been announced, was arrested on Thursday last near the Bhagalpur police lines.

Another Communist absconder, Jamuna Singh, wanted for rescuing Communist prisoners from police custody in village Lattipur sometime back, was also arrested along with Lal Bahadur Pandey.

5 REDS GET MONTH'S S. I. AND FINE

MUZAFFARPUR, June 17 (PTI): Five persons, stated to be members of the Communist Party of India, were convicted by a local Magistrate for holding a meeting and taking out a procession in Billabemonigaun (Muzaffarpur District) in defiance of the District Magistrate's ban.

They were sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one month each and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. The sixth who pleaded that he was not a member of the C.P.I. was ordered to be released on furnishing a bond for Rs. 250.

TELEGRAMS IN HINDI

NEW DELHI, June 17: Telegrams in Hindi in Devnagri script can now be sent from the New Delhi Central Telegraph Office and Delhi Departmental Telegraph Office between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. on week days to Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Bareilly, Gaya, Indore, Jaipur, Jubbulpore, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur and Patna, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs announced today.

BOOK POST RATES

Book post rates in the case of local articles are the same as those for other inland articles, namely, nine pies for the first five tolas or fraction thereof and three pies for each additional 2-1/2 tolas, says the Postmaster-General, Delhi, in a press note.

Finns' Pact Approved

HELSINKI, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Premier Urho Kekkonen, fresh from signing Finland's new trade pact with Soviet Russia in Moscow, yesterday received a vote of confidence by 98 to 61 in Parliament.

Governments Encroaching On Press Preserves

OTTAWA MEETING LASHES U. N. DECLARATION

OTTAWA, June 17, (PTI-Reuter).

THE proposed United Nations declaration on freedom of information was vigorously attacked at the seventh Imperial Press Conference yesterday by delegates from Britain, India, Australia and South Africa.

Major-General Lord Burnham, Director of the London 'Daily Telegraph', was first to attack the United Nations Convention on Freedom of Information, which he described as being "full of traps".

Lord Burnham said: "These conventions would give great power, which we feel may be abused". He added that one problem confronting newspaper today was that of interference with their representatives abroad. Such interference, he said, had led to correspondents "pulling their punches" in order to avoid expulsion.

Governments were aware of this tendency, he said, and newspapers "must be very careful" in deciding policy in these cases.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan of India warned against the perils of making too close a definition of the rights of the press.

"Every definition", he said, "leads to dictation. It used to be the British way to regard the ethics of our profession as a sort of gentlemen's agreement—a gentleman was presumed to know what was required of him.

"Today that idea is passing. Governments are moving in on free enterprise everywhere—is it possible now to keep Governments out of the newspapers' picture?"

ALL-OUT ATTACKS

Delegates from South Africa and Australia made all-out attacks on the United Nations approach to freedom of information.

Mr. Horace Flather, leader of the South African delegation, said: "In my view it is of the greatest importance that this conference should express a firm and clear opinion on the freedom of the press, if only to counteract the equivocal and dangerous attitude revealed on several occasions during the last two years by the United Nations organisation."

Mr. D. F. H. (Frank) Packer of Sydney, Australia, said he feared that any attempt to define how freedom of the press should operate might "handcuff" the newspaper profession.

"It would be better", hs said, "to have no definition than the one suggested at the United Nations. There must be a firm dividing line between a nation's press and a nation's Government.

"The United Nations declarations would give to Governments responsibilities that rightfully belong to editors. If Governments decide what is news then our newspapers will be as dull as the Russian ones—and God save us from that".

Mr. Packer proposed a resolution condemning the United Nations declaration in its present form.

Mr. Arthur Ford, Editor-in-Chief of the London (Ontario) Free Press who represented Canada at the world conference on Freedom of Information at Geneva, explained the drafting of the Convention criticised by Lord Burnham.

The correction resolution had been proposed by France. Many delegates had not been happy about it, but wished the support of France on general matters. It had been finally accepted on the understanding that no compulsion would be used on newspapers to make corrections in newspapers at the instance of other countries.

The Canadians also had objected vigorously to the "National security" clause. This had placed them in embarrassing alignment with Russia, which with her satellites was opposing everything.

Mr. Ford said that later the United Nations, instead of improving the Convention, had made its provisions worse and "increased the danger of state censorship in peacetime."

Mr John Mofett of Dunedin, New Zealand, said that in addition to the broad picture, there were menaces to be found to press freedom in local Governments, and in the growing tendency by officials to make statements 'off the record".

"We are the guardians of the rights of the people", he said. "Ours is the right to hear, state and interpret facts in all aspects of local Government".

Mr. C. E. L. Wickremesinghe of Ceylon advocated that the Empire Press Union play a larger role in helping smaller newspapers fight the battle of freedom.

"The courts are a good safeguard", he said, "but they are often expensive. The EPU could assist with legal and other advice in such cases".

He also voiced criticism of the practice by some newspapers of employing Government officials as press correspondents.

AN AMERICAN SPEAKS

The conference heard its first American speaker yesterday—Mr. Frank Gannett, President of Gannett newspapers. He said the Commonwealth had in its hands tremendous power, "perhaps the greatest power in the world, if you put it to use".

Russian newspapers were an example of what happened when Government took over the functions of the press. Not less menacing, he felt, were the activities of radical labour leaders.

Mr. Gannett said that revolutionary new methods of newspaper printing were on the way, that would make the printing process much cheaper. Photography, he predicted, would be the basis of printing in the future.

Mr. William Addison, Editor of 'The Star', Johannesburg, said, "It is for the newspapers to show responsibility if they would avoid any tampering with their freedom. At present it seems to me, there is more entertainment than information in our newspapers".

Mr. A. T. Shakespeare of Canberra, said there were example during the war of military censorship in Australia being used for political purpose.

"We should", he told the conference, "provide safeguards against this happening again in the event of any future censorship having to be imposed. There should be an impartial umpire—a judicial authority of some kind to come between the censors and the newspapers."

LUNCHEON PARTY

Delegates to the Conference were guests yesterday at a luncheon given by the High Commissioners in Ottawa for India, Pakistan, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Speaking for the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. S. K. Kripalani, who could not be present, the First Secretary of the Indian High Commission, Mr. P. K. Bannerjee, said: "Many people are puzzled at the lack of a clear definition of what the Commonwealth is. I would say to them that the Commonwealth is not a definition, it is action. And I regard this function today as a prize example of the Commonwealth in action."

Milkmen On Strike

SURAT, June 17 (PTI): Milkmen of Randher, and adjoining town with a population of 20,000, have gone on strike for the last two days following an order by the municipality stipulating the fat content of milk sold in the town.

The milkmen plead that they buy milk from outside the town and could not guarantee the fat content.

Small quantities of milk available in the town cost nine to twelve annas per seer today, dobule the normal price.

AUSSIES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

Slim Seeks An Agreement

MELBOURNE, June 16 (PTI-Reuter) Field Marshal Sir Wiliam Slim, chief of the Imperial General Staff, is seeking an agreement by which Australian troops would be eady to leave at short notice—probably for the Middle East—to aid Atlantic Pact countries, according to the military correspondent of the "Melbourne Herald."

The Field Marshal is at present holding defence talks in Melbourne.

The "Herald" correspondent said, Sir William Slim wanted an understanding on how Ausaralia's defence contribution could be co-ordinated with that of the Western Union nations, the United States and Canada. It was assumed that Britain and America would look after Europe and Britain itself, America and Australia would concern themselves with the Middle East.

Field Marshal Slim, the correspondent said, thought an Australian regular army not liable for service overseas would be largely a waste of time.

Defence experts stated that this was also the general opinion of the Dominion's Defence Committee which is now conferring with the Field Marshal the writer added.

Australia's regular soldiers may be sent on service anywhere, but men trained under the national service scheme may not be sent outside Australian territory.

It is considered likely here that Field Marshal Slim will visit the rocket range at Woomera, South Australia, after discussions in Melbourne.

HOLLAND BECOMES WAR-CONSCIOUS

Military Budget Rises

THE HAGUE June 17 (PTI-Reuter): A revised budget for Holland's War Ministry submitted to parliament yesterday shows an increase of 204,590,409 guilders.

Devaluation and the winding up of the Dutch military organisaion in Indonesia were reasons given for the increase in an explanatory Government note.

The revised budget total—made up of 533,333,778 guilders for ordinary services and 318,650,099 guilders for extraordinary services—is 851 987.886 guilders.

The Government note said details of Holland's future military policy would be given later.

The building of a national reserve with an estimated basis of 12,500 volunteers, was continuing, it added.

Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, 63-year-old former Prussian cavalry officer, has arrived in London as Germany's first official representative since the outbreak of war in 1939.

NANDA'S CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP VALID

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

It is learnt that the AICC has given its verdict on the dispute of Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda's Primary membership of Congress that Mr. Nanda's membership as primary member is valid in view of the receipt handed over by Mr. Nanda to the AICC office through the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee.

A number of such cases are lying before AICC for disposal as their names are not found in the lists of primary membership. It is recalled that a Congressman who is not a primary member of the Congress automatically loses his right to contest any election in the Congress| |

Objections and suggestions in respect of a draft amendment to the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Rules, 1947, are to reach the Government by July 1, 1950. The draft amendment has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of June 6 last.

LET NOT STUDENTS BE BURDENED MORE

Resolution On S. S. C. Subject Sent Back To Syndicate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay University Senate concluded its two-day session today after adopting the budget estimates for 1950-51 and transacting some other business of a general nature, Mr Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice Chancellor of the University, presided.

A resolution regarding re-grouping of the subjects taught for the S.S.C. Examination took much of the time of the Senate today.

According to the present arrangement the subjects for the S.S.C. examination are grouped under five heads namely: (1) General English, (2) a paper in one of the modern English languages and one of the Classical or modern European languages, (3) History and Geography (4) Algebra and geometry and a paper in general science, or physics and chemistry, or botany and zoology, or physiology and hygiene, of domestic science.

For passing the examination students had to secure 35 per cent of marks in each of these five groups.

The resolution as recommended by the Syndicate and moved today in the meeting of the Senate by Principal V. K. Joag suggested that all the above-mentioned eight subjects should be divided into eight different groups and students intending to pass the examination should obtain at least 35 per cent of marks in each of the eight groups separately.

A number of members expressed the opinion that the new arrangement as recommended by the Syndicate would add to the burden on the students inas much as they would have to pass separately in eight "heads" of subjects instead of the present arrangement of passing in five different groups. They therefore urged that the subject matter be referred back to the Syndicate, and the members of the S.S.C. Board who are also the members of the Senate should carry the views of the Senate to the S.S.C. Board and pursuade them to maintain the present arrangement instead of changing it on the above lines as they had desired. The subject matter of the resolution was thus referred back to the Syndicate.

The Senate by another resolution accepted the offer of Rs. 15,000 from the Field Secretary, South East Asia International Students' Service, for constructing a hall suitable for recreational purposes or for providing a library and a reading room for the Students' Hostel of the University.

The senate also sanctioned, as recommended by the Syndicate, a supplementary grant for a sum not exceeding Rs. 2500 for a donation of a shield for championship in Acquatics to the Inter-University Board.

Sardar Congratulates PEPSU Police

PATIALA, June 17 (PTI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, in a letter to Patiala East Punjab States Union Government has congratulated the officers and men of the police engaged in anti-dacoity operations for liquidating the formidable gang of "most notorious dacoits" led by Ajaiba.

Ajaiba who had created a region of terror in several parts of PEPSU was recently accounted for in a ten-hour night-long gun-battle with his six companions. A woman accomplice Gurdebo was burnt to death in another encounter with the PEPSU police.

Appreciating the successful operations, Sardar Patel expresses the hope that the PffPSU would show similar efficiency in dealing with the activities of other gangs that might be operating in the Union.

MADRAS, June 16 (PTI): South Indian Railway defeated Bengal-Nagpur Railway by five goals to three in the first round of the Inter Railway Hockey Tournament today. The winners have now moved into the semi-final where they meet B B & C I Railway. At half-time, the winners led by four goals to two.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10; 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telugu 7 a.m., 1-15 p.m., 7

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's prog., 7-45 A Pandya, G. geet, 8-15 V. B. Deshpande, uchat gai, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 M Chikramane, s. sarang, 12-15 p.m. N. Muzumdar's sangit roopak "tarasati varsana", 12-50 Colaba Garba mandal, 1-10 G Barhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 1-40 Sunday special, 5-0 N. A. Dagar, gaud sarang, 5-30 G Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 5-45 Colaba Garba Mandal 6-10 A. Pandya, G. ghazal, 6-20 R. Ramnathkar, jaltarang, 6-30 N. A. Dagar, riva, 7-10 Locals 7-20 Air artist stage dhun on violin, 7-30 V. B Deshpande, madhuvanti, 7-45 for industrial workers, 8-30 R. Hariharan, veena, 8-45 A. Pandhya, G geet, 9-15 R. Hariharan hari, 9-45 Radio Orch., 1-0 Stars in their courses.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 8-45 V. B. Deshpande M. pad, 1-0 p.m. Indumati Chaubal, abhang, 1-30 Shahdeo Parab's party, abhang 1-50 M. Chikramane, megh malhar, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Indumati Chaubal, bhavgeet, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 Indumati Chaubal, bhavgeet, 8-45 Replies to listeners, H, 9-0 Bhajan and geet, 9-30 Radio trailer, M. 10-0 P.M. Recorded speech of the Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil. 10-23 Instrumental Music, 10-30 (Classical).

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Binati, 7-45 Week's programme, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 Mirabai Badkar, vilambit kh., jaunpuri, 9-0 Malati Deshmukh, violin, 9-15 G. Mistry G. geet, 5-30 p.m. Malati Deshmukh, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Mirabai Badkar, mishra khamaj, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-15 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 Mirabai Badkar, vilambit, kh. puria, 8-0 Month's song, by Aruna Nadkharni, 8-10 Locals 8-30 Listeners' requests, 9-30 Selections from Indradhani, G. geet, 9-45 U. P. Khan, herimalkauns.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram bhajanwale, 7-40 R. Pandya, shinamat bhairav, 7-50 C. C. Barot, bhajans 8-15 Prem panchhi, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 C. C. Barot, Mira and Bhakt Kabir, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 R Pandya, dilruba, 7-0 R. C. Mehta, thumri, 7-15 R. Josji's talk on appreciation of Bhagwat, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 R. Pandya, dilruba, 8-30 R. C. Mehta, 1 kh. puria kalyan, 9-30 R. C. Pandya, kh. vilambit and drut.

TALK ON INDONESIA

The second talk in the series "THE FOREIGN SCENE" by Frank Moraes will be boadcast on June 18, at 9-45 P.M. on 353 and 61.98 metres. The talk entitled "INDONESIA" will deal with the impressions of Mr. Moraes of his recent trip to that country.

The first talk in the Series dealt with author's impressions on "Australia and New Zealand"

INDO-PAK AGREEMENT

A recorded speech entitled "INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT" by the Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, will be Broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, on June 18. at 10-00 P.M. on Bombay 'B'.

NAVAL AND AIR EXERCISES

A Radio Resume of the combined Naval and AIR Exercises by the Indian Navy an the Indian Air Force held between Bombay and Cochin early this month will be broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay, from 10-00 to 10-30 P.M. on June 18.

The Programme includes recorded extracts from the speeches of the C-in-Cs Indian Navy and Indian Air Force and the Commander of the Indian Naval Squadron. The Programme will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres

The item originally scheduled at this time, a programme in Western Music, is cancelled.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

A campaign to enlist those interested in the Territorial Force of India will be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri Naik-Nimbalkar on June 18, at 7-45 P.M. from All India Radio, Bombay. The Hon'ble Minister's talk which will be heard on Bombay 'A', will be an appeal in Marathi for the workers to enlist in the Territorial Force and help in defending the country in the event of an aggression.

Later on June 25, All India Radio, in "Kamgar Sabha", a programme for Industrial Workers, will broadcast a feature in detail, the ideas which have led the Government to have a Territorial Force in the Country. It would be a 15 minute feature written by Anant Gogate, and can be heard on Bombay 'A'.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Adhik Ashad Shud 3, 2006.
Muslim: Ramzan 1 1369.
Parsi: Deh 19 1319.
Sunrise: 6-1 A.M., Sunset 7-18 P.M.
Hightide 01-04, 14-14, Lowtide 07-06, 20-26.

Today's Engagements

B. P. RASHTRA BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA: Hindi poet Shri Bedhadak Banarsi will recite his poems at Aryan Education Society High School Hall near Opera House tram terminus at 10 A.M. today (Sunday).

DISCOURSE ON RAMAYAN: By Shrimati Premadevi (Ramayani), from June 16, for a month at Madhavbag, (C. P. Tank), from 7 to 8-30 p.m. daily.

MONSOON STRONG ALONG WEST COAST

All-India Weather

POONA, June 17 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, June 17, 1950:

The monsoon has been strong along and near the eastern Himalayas, active along the west coast and generally weak over the rest of northeast India, in Madhya Pradesh and the interior of the peninsula. Local thundershowers have also occurred in east and north Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will increase in Bihar, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Assam and geneally decrease elsewhere over the country. Widespread rain will continue along the west coast of the peninsula and northeast India. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain will occur in Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and local rain in east and north Uttar Pradesh, Saurashtra, south Gujarat, Deccan (Desh) north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few showers are likely over the rest of the pennsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally very heavy rain will occur in the Khasi Hills with Heavy rain along and near the eastern Himalayas during the next 48 hours.

The following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad 99 82 0 0 minus 1.3, Ahmednaga 92 71 0 2.0 minus 1.6, Ahmednagar 92 71 0 2.0 miuus 1.6, Bangalore 81 67 0 0.9 minus 1.2, Baroda 100 82 0 0 minus 1.2, BOMBAY 88 76 0.9 9.6 plus 1.0, Calcutta 91 79 0.2 3.3 minus 1.9, Colombo 86 80 0 6.4 plus 0.1, Delhi 106 91 0 0 minus 0.8, Hyderabad 92 74 0 1.0 minus 1.6, Lucknow 100 80 0 0.3 minus 0.9, Madras 97 83 0 0.4 minus 0.7, Mahabaleashwar—62 1.1 5.2 minus 10.6, Mysore 83 68 0 1.4 minus 0.3, Nagpur 93 78 0 3.5 minus 0.7, Patna — 80 0.1 2.5 plus 0.3, Poona 89 72 T 0.9 minus 1.6, Sholapur 93 72 T. 2.2 minus 0.8, Simla 74 58 0.1 3.3 plus 1.7, Surat 91 82 0 0.4 minus 21

SCATTERED SHOWERS FORECAST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The city will have occasional showers which will increase towards night, says the mid-day forecast of the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau.

The monsoon may strengthen in the North Konkan during the next two days. The rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan and South Deccan belt. During the last 24 hours ended 8-30 this morning Honavar recorded two inches of rain, Devgad one inch, while Vengurla and Marmagoa half inch each. In the city Colaba recorded one inch and Santa Cruz and Juhu half inch each.

During the next 36 hours the rainfall will be widespread in the Konkan with heavy rains in some towns, with some light showers in parts of Saurashtra and Gujerat. A few thundershowers are also likely in Hyderabad and South Deccan.

Importance Of Co-ops

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shri Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, said here today that the co-operative movement had a very important role to play in the economic regeneration of the country.

Shri Desai, who was declaring open the Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank at Aarey milk colony at Goregaon, about 18 miles from Bombay, today, added that co-operation would always help in improving the conditions of the middle class.

NEWS REELS TO ROOT OUT ILLITERACY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need of developing documentaries and news reels with a view to eradicating illiteracy from the country was stressed by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Chairman of the State Trading Committee, Government of India, at a special preview of documentaries and news reels at the Films Division office, Bombay today

Dr. Deshmukh, who was accompanied by Shri H. V. Kamath and Shri Krishna Murthi Rao, MPs., said: "Many Indians know foreign countries better than their own, and to some at least it comes as a revelation that their own country contains extensive areas which are far more beautiful and charming than anything they have observed in any part of the world".

He, therefore, commended the efforts of the films division of the Government of India in producing documentaries and news reels which, he said, achieved a two-fold objective, namely, that of educating the Indian public and of presenting a better picture of India to the outside world.

Stating that colour films have come to stay, Dr. Deshmuhk suggested that Government should provide all facilities for the production of colour films in India at an early date, particularly as this would open up opportunities for the employment of many talented young men

"An Indian", he observed, "is capable of acquiring the most complicated technical knowledge more quickly than people of any other country can, if adequate opportunities are provided for him", he concluded

The Members of Parliament were then conducted round the studio of the Films Division and shown how the documentaries were being produced.

M. HARRIS BACK IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Moinuddin Harris, editor of the "Ajmal", an Urdu daily of Bombay returned today by a B.O.A.C. plane from Cairo.

Mr. Harris went to England in February with a party of Indian journalists at the invitation of the U.K. Government.

On the conclusion of the tour, Mr. Harris spent six weeks on the continent.

On his way back from Europe, Mr. Harris spent a fortnight in Egypt to study conditions in the Middle-East.

Greater Scope For Kashmir Fruit

BOMBAY, June 17.

Lucious fruits from the vales of Kashmir would be available in prime condition in different parts of India when organised refrigerated railway transport is pressed into service. A proposal to this effect is already under consideration of the railway authorities. Kashmir's fruit growing industry has recently received a fillip and greater transport facilities from Pathankot to various parts of India would bring further encouragement and employment to the green valley, it is stated.

M Sc Exam. Results

Here are the results of the M.Sc. Examination (by papers) In Branches Other Than Mathematics, May, 1950.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

SECOND CLASS: Nos. :— 7 16 17 21 28 29 30 36 38 41 43 45 47 49 52 54 56 62 65 71

PASS CLASS:— Nos :— 2 4 5 12 13 15 18 19 23 37 40 46 51 58 63 68 70 72.

Results of candidates from Nos 73 to 93 (Zoology Branch) will be declared later.

Culture League Maintain Unbeaten Record

TATAS FORCE LEADERS TO DROP A POINT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An overflooded ground of football spectators were witnesses to a rather disappointing and tame game of soccer served up by Bombay's leading sides Tatas and India Culture League in the First Division of the Harwood League at the Cooperage when a goalless draw resulted.

The rival sides inners on whom much of the attacking part of the game is centred around were kept bottled up and so the ball settled itself between the rival defenders Papen (Sr.) was unusually active and acquitted himself gloriously. On the other side Woodcock, the backbone of strength in Culture League back line.

Tatas had more of the scoring chances and had Pter Ferrao not blundered in the first half of play, the story would have been written differently. No one could have blamed the ground condition as it was a perfect ground just wettish but not slippery.

Culture League were rather subdued, Tatas were applying pressure and it seems that the short passing tactics that they were adopting were upsetting the intermediate line of the opponents. But the deep defence had its mountain of strength, Woodcock was supreme and saved his side many an anxious moment.

Culture League must also have their stars to thank for Bhoja was tested quite often. He had one occasion in the initial period when Peter Ferrao charged full force to topple him over, but recovered to save twice again confidently.

It was only after the first quarter of an hour's play that Tatas goal was subjected to some pressure by a star-studded side that now settled down to open out the game and after pressing with two corners that proved in vain, they tested Thingalaya when Salvi, their right winger shot from an off side position which went unnoticed.

Tatas could have crossed over with a lead of a goal at half time, but Peter Ferrao wasted a chance of a life time and even he seemed to be dejected. Peter Ferrao had wended his way into goal from a forward pass and he outwitted Woodcock and with only Bhoja to beat he shot over the cross-bar.

The pace set for the second session was pretty hot and India Culture League made it their business to uphold their reputation but Papen (Senior) was playing the game of his life and Thingalaya saw to it that the ball would not evade him.

Somehow the game calmed down and end to end play was in evidence. Tatas had a chance when Ananthram centred, but Bhoja got to the ball before Braganza headed it in. An unhappy accident occurred in the Tata goal area when Peter rushed to kick a ball past Thingalaya, but in doing so was concerned in a collision of which he suffered the worse and left the field just two minutes before the end. The match ended in a draw.

The teams were:— INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE:— Bhoja Mukerjee, Woodcock; Narayan, Pereira, Govind; Salvi, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, Peter.

TATA SPORTS CLUB:— Thingalaya; Papen (Jr.), Papen (Sr.) Parameshwaren, Shetty, Damodar; Ananthram, Perumal, P. Ferrao, A. Braganza, T. Balan.

B. ISLES RUGBY SIDE BEAT HAWKES BAY

NAPIEN, New Zealand, June 17. (PTI-Reuter): Mainly due to the superior pace of their back division and fiery skirmishing by the forwards the British Isles Rugby touring team scored a twenty points to nil win over Hawkes Bay here today.

They led nine zero at half time.

At no time did Hawkes Bay have an effective answer to the pace of the touring team who have now won eight, lost three and drawn one of the twelve matches played so far in New Zealand.

FAMOUS SPORTS BEAT ASBESTOS

H.V.M. And Musry Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the H. V. M. Cup Football Tournament now being played at the G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel, Famous Sports Club accounted for Asbestos Cement by two goals to nil. Jairaj obtained both goals for the winners.

A solitary goal enable Asspora Bhees to nose out Indian Culture Blues to nose out India Culture Cup Tournament. F. Fernandes scored the all important goal.

LITTLE PIONEERS BEAT TATA 'A'

Indian Football League At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Little Pioneers had things quite their own way against Tata "A" in the First Division of the Indian Football League at St. Xaviers College Ground, Parel when they won by four goals to nil. S. Sen J. Fernandes, A. Gabriel and Pakrasi scored for the winners.

In the other First Division game Dockyard "A" accounted for Indian Gymkhana by a solitary goal scored by Abraham in the second half of play.

Rainbow Sports had a day full of goals. A dozen being registered against their opponents State Transpost in the Second Division of the Indian Football League on the same ground.

Stealing the honours among the goalgetters was R. Oscar who netted five times, which included the honoured hat-trick Joseph D'sa scored thrice Michael twice and Shanker and Gopal once each.

RECEPTION TO PAK. HOCKEY TEAM

JULLUNDUR, June 17. (PTI).

The citizens of Jullundur gave a reception to the Pakistan Hockey Team, which arrived here today from Delhi to play an exhibition match with Punjab Combined XI.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Mussafar, President, the Punjab State Congress Committee, speaking at the reception said that a spirit of toleration was necesssary to maintain peace not only in India and Pakistan but in the whole world.

Mr. Bashir Ali Sheikh, Manager of the Pakistan team said that they were glad to find in India the spirit of real friendship and love.

Mr. Bashir Ali repeated his invitation Punjab (India) Hockey team to play matches in Pakistan.

British Rugby League Side's First Defeat

BRISBANE, June 16. (PTI-Reuter).

The British Rugby League Team suffered the first defeat of their tour in Australia today when narrowly beaten 15-14 by the Queensland State side.

Queensland led 11-10 at the interval, but two penalty goals by war put Britain ahead 14-13 and it was only in the closing stages that Linde kicked a penalty goal to give Queensland victory.

Senior Harwood League Table

The following are the positions of the teams to date:—

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
India Culture League	8	7	1	0	24	4	15
Tata S.C.	8	6	1	1	19	2	13
Burmah-Shell	8	6	0	2	16	7	12
Rashid S. C.	9	5	1	3	14	7	11
BEST	9	3	3	3	8	11	9
St. Francis Goans	8	3	2	3	9	14	8
GIP Railway	7	2	2	3	9	6	6
Indian Navy	7	2	1	4	7	21	5
Goan S.C.	8	1	2	5	10	23	4
B'bay Gym	9	0	4	5	6	15	4
B'bay Amateurs	9	1	1	7	5	20	3

G. I. P. RAILWAY IN SEMI-FINAL

Inter Railway Hockey Tournament

MADRAS, June 17. (PTI): The G.I.P. Railway beat the Nizam's State Railway by four goals to two in the first round of the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament here today. The G.I.P. have now moved into the semi-final round of the tourney where they meet the winners of tomorrow's match between the East Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

EAST BENGAL BEAT MOHAN BAGAN

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, June 17. (PTI): In their first engagement in the First Division Calcutta Football League today, East Bengal, last year's champions beat Mohun Bagan by one goal to nil.

The other two football matches resulted as follows: Mahomedan Sportings beat Aryans by a solitary goal and George Telegraph beat E. I. Railway by two clear goals.

East Bengal, the reigning league champions scored a lucky win over Mohun Bagan, thus finishing the first half of their league engagement without a defeat. They head the league table with 23 points Mohun Bagan being second with 20.

The match was played at a cracking pace before a capacity crowd. The gates had to be closed four and a half hours before the game started and a large number of football fans failed to get admission to the grounds. They started brick-batting the police who used tear gas twice to disperse them.

The champions defence played with mechanical precision, B. Bose, right back and S. Roy left half, being prominent. The forwards failed to impress during the greater part of the first half. Dhanraj, centre forward, was well held by the brilliant tackling of Mann, losers' left back, while Ahmed Khan, inside left was uncomfortable against the interceptions of the Mohun Bagan halves. Inspite of enjoying territorial superiority practically for the whole of the first period, Mohun Bagan failed due to the poor kicking of their forwards, specially S. Choudhury, the outside right. B. Kumar centre forward, caught the eye with his deft passes, though all of them remained unutilised.

In the nineteenth minute East Bengal scored the all important goal. Apparao, inside right lobbed to Saleh, outside left who in turn passed on to Dhanraj. Sen and Manna managed to tackle Dhanraj but Venkatesh found the net easily off the rebound. East Bengal maintained pressure for the rest of the game and Mohun Bagan's efforts at equalising proved abortive.

U. S. RETAINS WIGHTMAN CUP

LONDON, June 17. (PTI-Reuter).

America retained the Wightman Cup in the Women's lawn tennis match against Great Britain at Wimbledon today when Mrs. Margaret Dupont beat Mrs J. Walker Smith 6-3, 6-2.

Yesterday when the match opened the American women's team gained a 3-to-nil lead and so needed only one success in the four matches today to retain the cup which they have held for the past 20 years.

EAST PUNJAB BEAT PAKISTAN

Exhibition Hockey At Jullundur

JULLUNDUR, June 17, (PTI).

The West Punjab (Pakistan) hockey team lost the exhibition match here this evening against Punjab (India) team by one goal to nil.

Major Syed Wazir Ali, former Indian Test Cricketer and one time skipper of the Muslims in the Bombay Pentangular died in hospital this afternoon. He was operated upon for appendicities yesterday morning in Karachi

INDIAN HOCKEY SIDE FOR KENYA

CALCUTTA, June 17 (PTI): India has been requested to send a representative hockey team to Kenya by the Kenya Hockey Association. The invitation has been accepted, according to India Hockey Federation officials in Calcutta.

This invitation, it is stated, is consequent upon the Indian teams impressive display during the 1947 East African tour.

The team is likely to leave for Mombassa either from Bombay or Calcutta in the middle of December next.

Though nothing has yet been decided as to the teams composition it is hoped to hold trial matches to pick up a good side either at Delhi or Bangalore. Failing this arrangement, the states may be asked to nominate players for final section which will be made from the list provided by them.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 p.m. B. B. and C.I. 'A' vs Little Pioneers (Summersgill Cup)

4-30 p.m. Indian Navy vs. B. Amateurs.

5-45 p.m. GIP Railway vs Rashids (First Division Harwood Football League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Dandi United vs Hill XI (HVM Cup).

4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs General Motors (Harwood League Div. II).

5-30 p.m. Dockyard 'A' vs Burmah Shell 'A' (Callan Cup).

GIP Railway Ground, Parel

4-35 p.m. Block Dynamos vs Blue Wizards (Musry Cup).

5-35 p.m. Young Labour vs Reserve Bank (HVM Cup).

I. N. T. U. C. Not A Subsidiary Of The Congress

NO GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE TOLERATED, SAYS DEVEN SEN

BRAJARAJNAGORE, (Orissa), June 17 (PTI).

MR. DEVEN SEN, M.L.A., Secretary of the Bengal Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress declared here today that the INTUC functioned independently and tolerated no interference from the Government either in theory or in practice.

Mr. Sen, who was presiding over the second annual conference of the Orissa Branch of the INTUC, denied that their organisation was "too much tied to the Congress and the Government."

He said that the INTUC was a free and independent organisation and not a subordinate body of the Indian National Congress. It was, no doubt, true that its leaders were mostly Congressmen but that did not make it a subsidiary limb of the organisation, he stated. It had its own constitution and it was free to go against or support the Congress.

But, for the present, having taken into consideration the existing economic and political background, the INTUC felt that the objective resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at its Jaipur session clearly stating that its goal was the establishment of a "classless democratic society", he added.

NO CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT

Mr. Sen continued that the INTUC had no connection with the Government and it was free to criticise or oppose the Government. But, as a labour organisation, it could not always play an opposition role to the Government of the country. It could criticise the role of the Government on any specific issues. The British Trade Union Congress, he instanced, followed this policy and did not call for a general strike simply because the Government was a Conservative one.

The labour leader said that some confusion had ariesn because of the support of the INTUC for the principle of arbitration in the matter of settlement of industrial disputes. It should be borne in mind, he said, that the tendency of the world today was to effect a settlement of disputes not by war but either by negotiation or by arbitration. The United Nations was born to translate into practice this tendency in the world today, he said.

Mr. Sen said that while the INTUC believed in arbitration it did not prohibit strike altogether. In its constitution it laid down that where arbitration was not available for redress of grievances, other legitimate methods, incding strikes or any other suitable 'satyagraha', could be resorted to by the workers.

Referring to the present economic conditions in the country, Mr. Sen said that on the one hand there was dearth of goods and on the other there was a cry of accummulation of stock. He thought that this had arisen out of the prevalence of high level of prices resulting firstly in a lowering down of the purchasing power of the masses and secondly in a decrease in the volume of export.

TAKE LESS PROFIT

The INTUC, he said, believed that for lowering the cost of production, what was necessary was not the lowering down of the wages but the rate of profit. The industrialists in India must agree to function on a lower rate of profit if India was to be rehabilitated economically.

The level of efficiency, which was very low, was also to be increased. The system of managing agency, which was not to be found in any other country of the world, not only carried inefficiency in itself, but also accounted for the higher cost of production, adding that "the managing agency ate up too much and left too little."

Stating that since the attainment of independence capital in India had not risen to the need of the hour while labour did, Mr. Sen said that while the number of strikes in India had been gradually decreasing and production on the whole was on the increase, capital in India had not come out for any appreciable fresh investment. The INTUC was determined not to accept any cut in the existing rates of wages and any retrenchment, he added.

CAPITAL ON TOP

Criticising the provisions of the Trade Union Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill, sponsored by the Government of India, Mr. Sen said that the effect of these two bills would result in capital "gaining a greater ascendency over labour". He said that the INTUC believed that with the gathering of organisational strength arising out of greater mass support, the necessity for going to arbitration would be minimised everyday and that collective bargaining would come and play a greater role in the shaping of industrial relationship in the country.

Concluding, Mr. Sen reminded the audience that the task before them was to build up a free and democratic trade union movement in this great country. The workers in Asia were looking forward to their Indian brethren for light and guidance Totalitarian forces were at work but the working class in India should give an answer and thus secure for the world labour a free democratic trade union movement.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Minister's Appeal

BOMBAY, Friday: Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, exhorted Maharashtriyan youths to develop an acumen for business, commerce and industry, while addressing the Parkhe Prize Distribution ceremony held under the auspices of the Maratha Chamber of Commerce at Poona, today.

He expressed satisfaction at the start that had already been made in regard to industrial development in Maharashtra and cherished the hope that "if these industries which are still in their infancy are fed well and developed on proper lines, they would very soon occupy an important place in the industrial set-up of the country."

The Minister paid compliments to the Maratha Chamber of Commerce for the co-operation it extended to the Government's industrial policy and especially the valuable work it had been doing in holding industrial and agricultural exhibitions in the countryside.

A HUGE SCORE BY TOURISTS

Double Century By Weekes

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, June 17.

A mammooth total of 525 for 5 wickets was registered by the West Indies who commenced their match against Nottinghamshire today. Everton Weekes scored 275 and was the first West Indian to register 1000 runs for the season.

The West Indies were 112 for two wickets at lunch on the opening day of their match against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge today.

Dull weather and the threat of rain did not prevent a large crowd gathering. Probably because he did not want to disappoint the spectators W. A. Sime, the Nottinghamshire captain put the tourists in to bat despite what appeared an excellent pitch.

Smart Nottinghamshire fielding kept the West Indies opening batsmen struggling for runs. Stollmeyer played several attractive strokes on the leg side but when he had made 13 out of 17 scored he stepped in front of a straight delivery and was lbw.

This reverse did not place any restraint on Worrell who joined Rae to attack the bowling from the start. Rae sent up 50 but was soon logging behind Worrell who hit one full toss from Harvey for six.

Just before lunch Stocks broke the stand when he had Rae caught by Simpson after 63 had been added.

Weeks and Worrell put on 163 in 163 in 115 minutes for the third wicket and were not separated until the score showed 243.

Then a remarkable occurrence caused the dismissal of Worrell for unleashed a tremendous straight drive which struck bowler Buter and then went on to the stumps. Worrell was backing up for Weekes hit and was naturally run out. He had scored 83, including one six and nine fours.

When Weekes reached 167, he became the first West Indies batsman to complete 1000 runs on this tour.

This was the third time he had passed the double century mark and he batted in all for 235 minutes hitting 43 fours.

SCORE BOARD

Rae c Simpson Stocks	31
Stollmeyer lbw. Butler	13
Worrell run out	83
Weekes b Hardstaff	279
Marshal run out	47
Christiani not out	18
Gomez not out	47
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts.)	525

Soccer Hungry Crowds

CALCUTTA, June 17. (PTI): Nearly 24 persons, including a police inspector and some policemen, were injured today when football fans, kept out of the capacity-packed Calcutta Football Ground, where East Bengal and Mohun Bagan were meeting, clashed with police.

35 horses of the Calcutta Mounted Police also received injuries.

The incident occurred when the C.F.C. Ground, filled to capacity, closed its gates four hours and a half before the start of play. The crowd, thus prevented from watching the Calcutta Football champions engage in their crucial tie, started throwing soda water bottles and stones at the police, who made a lathi charge and later used tear gas to disperse the crowd.

The match, however, was played without interference.

ACCEPTANCES FOR BANGALORE RACES

BANGALORE, June 17. (PTI): Following are the acceptances for Eighth Day Bangalore Races to be held here on Sunday June 18:

THE HIMALAYA PLATE DIV II (Dist. 1 mile)

Jadugar 9-4; Dominator 8-13; Paramount Power 8-12; Broken Mask 8-11; Philsooph 8-10; Windsor Knight 8-9; Royal Boy 8-8; Willing Act 8-8; Flora 8-7; Onyx 8-6; Helvetia 7-13; Elector 7-11; All Motor 7-5.

THE CARLTON PLATE (Dist. 7 furs.)

Imroz 9-4; Persian Princess 8-10; Florida 8-9; Reshone 8-6; Harlem Day 8-5; Gipsy Lore 8-4; Incitatus 8-2; Red Cross Boy 8-1; Kaiyani 8-0; Aussie 7-13; Chandrashekhar 7-13; Piarehind 7-13; Come On 7-13; Delhi Durbar 7-9; Star of Iran 7-5; Miss Pop 7-5; Gipsy Queen 7-4.

THE STEWARDS CUP (Dist 1 mile 2 furs.)

Jowdat Al Iraq 9-4; Amal Al Shabab 9-1; Naqir 8-10; Russian Bandit 8-9; Officer 8-3; Golshan 8-2; Peter 8-1; Abjar Suad 8-0; Naim Al Shabab 8-0; Tashrin Al Khair 7-2.

THE GWALIOR PLATE DIV. II (Dist. 6 furs.)

Jouette 9-4; Patakha 9-3; Fair Gold 8-12; Kickshaw 8-9; Amorette 8-7; On and On 8-5; Reshone 8-1; Killarney 7-11; Merry Go Round 7-11; Aapke Sevame 7-10; Neemphool 7-8; Diligent Lad 7-7; Sweet Bee 7-5; My Chance 7-4; Win Again 7-3; Golden Memory 7-1; Panthers Pride 7-1; Jehangir 7-0.

MRS. M. CLARKE'S MEMORIAL GOLD CUP (Dist. 1 mile)

Rosy Flight 9-4; Roadborne 9-3; Padmini 9-1; Orcades 8-13; Night Ops 8-11; Tiller 8-11; Bentotta 8-10; My Lay Jean 8-10; Torchlight 8-10; Summer Lightning 8-8; Der Nue Wey 8-8; Royal Flower 8-3; Fleet Wings 8-0; Thunder 7-11; Game Bid 7-9; Tomcat 7-7; Kunigal Star

THE GW... ...LATE DIV. I ... furls.)

Dagania 9-4; Basilian 9-4; Atomic 9-3; Loyal Prince 8-13; Smiling Morn 8-11; Mr. Rambler 8-7; Ginger Girl 8-5; Widad 8-5; Ruqaiyya 8-4; Aristotle 8-4; Shookariya 8-4; Chrissie Darling 8-1; Fowzia 7-10; Alma 7-8; Kaiyani 7-4; Blue Flame 7-3.

THE COL. RAJKUMAR DEOWRAJURS MEMORIAL CUP:

Desert Queen 9-4; Crepe De Chine 9-0; Penicillin 8-13; Devi Dayal 8-10; Prince Dara 8-10; The Marine 8-8; Shah of Iran 8-8; Moon Dust 8-7; Bold Note 8-7; Al Kajora 8-6; Bonzo 8-2; Pillar of Honour 7-12; Well Dealt 7-7; My Baby 7-3.

THE HIMALAYA PLATE DIV. I (Dist. 1 mile)

MacDonald 9-4; Pride D' Antibes 9-2; D. Day 9-0; Ma Belle 8-13; Chocolate Baby 8-9; Dev Kumar 8-7; Legend Light 8-7; King of Diamonds 8-6; Poppet 8-5; Canon Queen 8-4; Trumpedor 8-3; Ganga Singh 8-2.

LOCAL BODIES MUST GET MORE FREEDOM

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa Compares India With Europe

ROME, June 17, (PTI-Reuter).

MR. R. K. SIDHWA, member of the Indian Parliament, yesterday reported on some basic comparisons he had drawn by between the apparatus of Governme nt in India and system in force in Europe.

Before taking off by air yesterday for Bombay, where he is due on Monday, after a seven-week tour of Europe, Mr. Sidhwa, former Mayor of Karachi and President of the All-India Federation of Local Bodies, criticised the degree of centralisation in the administration of India.

He said he had been struck in Europe by the independence and responsibility granted to local bodies, which in almost all countries are entrusted with local tram and bus services, local police forces and other services.

During his European tour he examined local administrations in London and Birmingham and in a number of English villages, in Paris, Marseilles, and several French villages, in Brussels, The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Berlin, Vienna Zurich, Berne, Geneva, Milan and Rome.

In Rome he was given a reception by Mayor Salvatore Rebecchini who presented him with four historical engravings of Rome.

Referring to the new Indian Constitution, Mr. Sidhwa said, "Although the United States Constitution is theoretically more democratoe, I feel that ours, based on the unwritten constitution of Britain, is more practicable and supple".

"GUSSIF" MORAN'S FIRST BRITISH TITLE

LONDON, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Gertrude "Gorgeous Gussie" Moran, sixth-ranking American player won her first title in a British tournament when she beat her compatriot Miss Nancy Morriss 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 in the final of the Kent Lawn Tennis Championships today at Luncheon.

Geoff Brown Australia, won the men's singles title, beating fellow Australian, Bill Sidwell 8-6 7-9 17-15 in a match lasting more than three hours.

DELHI PACT DEFINITELY HELPFUL TO ALL

Shankerrao Deo Reviews His East Pakistan Tour

"The Delhi Pact, I can now definitely say, is helpful to all categories of people. Its real merit lies in the fact that it has set in motion certain forces giving opportunities to the two communities and the two states to come together and work for creating conditions for the people to stay not only with safety but honour and dignity in their respective states. It has opened the doors for the good elements of both the communities to combine and to be active in putting down the evil forces, declared Mr. Shankerrao Deo, reviewing his recent tour of East Pakistan in the course of a broadcast talk from the All India Radio.

The following is the text of Mr. Deo's talk:

Long before the Indo-Pakistan Agreement was signed and came into force had an idea of visiting East Pakistan. For Gandhiji had shown us the way to bring peace and goodwill between the two communities and thus the two newly born states.

The recent disturbances and the signing of the pact lent urgency to this question. In the Sarvodaya Conference at Angul where the followers of Mahatma Gandhi met, the problem of resolving this ever recurring crisis engaged considerable thought and discussion.

Immediately after partition in 1947 and the happenings in the Punjab, I undertook a similar tour. There was, however, a difference in the situation. India and Pakistan were then mere geographical expressions. Though partition was accepted, people had then still no definite idea about the existence of the two states and their future relationship.

Today they are the centres of hope and despair not only for the people of the two states but also for the South and South-East Asian countris. On the peace between them depends the peace and prosperity of this vast section of under-developed humanity.

Besides, in the Punjab what I saw was a moving mass of humanity not knowing where they would go and live. The two governments also were too young to take a definite policy to the settlement of this deep and difficult problem.

The problem of the minority in the two states after the recent happenings either in West Bengal or in East Pakistan, provides an object of study on a different plane. It is like the problem of putting a tree shaken heavily by a storm and whose roots have half come out, firmly and deep into the soil again.

HUMAN PROBLEM

To me, the problem between Pakistan and Bharat is neither communal nor national but an eternal human problem. Naturally enough, there were people to discourage me. To them the tour was useless—it might even be injurious.

However, we took off on May 25 on this goodwill mission for Agarthala, in the district of Tripura. Among places we visited, was a refugee camp of 174 Namasudra families. We laid wreaths on the Gandhi Memorial Ghat of the Howrah river and thus I started humbly on my mission of which He was the pathfinder.

On the 27th morning we entered the Pakistan territory and came to Comilla. Besides a public meeting of Hindus and Muslims, in a conference of prominent Congress workers from all over East Pakistan I explained the purpose of our tour, and the various helpful possibilities of the agreement. Muslim leaguers and prominent Muslims met us and discussed with us. In the town hall we addressed a meeting of Hindu and Muslim women.

On the 29th we left by train for Sylhet. At way side stations Hindus and Muslims met us. In spite of heavy rains at Kulavara Railway Station a huge crowd had gathered which I addressed. There were public meetings, group meetings of Hindus and Muslims separately and together. In heavy rains, in a covered military truck we went to Moulvi Bazar, 37 miles away from Sylhet. We could have a heart-to-heart talk with the local Muslims when our truck was waiting to cross the river on the ferry. We also visited a tea labourers' colony.

HOUSE WHERE MAHATMA STAYED

On the 31st morning we reached Choumahani in the District of Noakhali. You can imagine my feelings when I was told that the house which we were occupying was the same where Mahatma Gandhi had stayed during his memorable Noakhali tour.

I left by boat for the village Duttapara where Gandhiji stayed for 3 days during his peace mission pilgrimage to Noakhali.

At Duttapara the camp which was started by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani during the Noakhali disturbances is still being run by a Congress worker from Calcutta. He came to Duttapara when the camp was started, and has not left the place since then.

On June 1, at Feni, we addressed a public meeting, the League President presiding. Then we drove to Banspara village where we saw a large number of houses belonging to Hindu sowcar families completely burnt.

Next morning we reached Sitakund, a famous religious place in the district of Chittagong. Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta and other Congress workers, received us at the Station. We climbed up to Sambhunath temple where the priest narrated how the temple was saved during the disturbances. We stayed at the Prabarthak Ashram, where about 200 Hindu boys and girls—orphans of 1942 Bengal Famine, get their training. The East Bengal Government gives a substantial grant to this institution. We addressed a public meeting attended by nearly 10,000 Hindus and Muslims, the League President presiding. Next morning I started in a jeep for Patenga, one of the affected villages.

At Dacca, besides the usual programme, we met Mr. Nurul Amin, East Pakistan Premier, Shri J. N. Mandal, Law Minister of Pakistan Central Cabinet, Mr. Taffazul Ali, Minister-Chairman of the Minority Commission, Mr. Manoranjan Dhar, Member of the Minority Commission, Maulana Akram Khan, President of the East Pakistan Muslim League and Shri Santosh Kumar Basu, India's Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan.

Quite a large number of representatives of the minority community met us privately where they opened their hearts. We could easily perceive how bewildered and baffled they were.

June 6, morning I got down at Nandi Bazaar in Barisal District and accompanied by Shri Satain Sen, member of the Pakistan Legislative Assembly, saw one of the worst affected villages. Strangely enough, it was here that I was introduced to Muslim friends who had tried to defend against heavy odds the life and property of their Hindu brethren.

And here again some Muslim students of the college told me that it was their community which had suffered in culture and education because of the exodus.

Afterwards, on reliable authority I learnt that 80 per cent of the teachers and professors had left and more than 50 per cent of girls' and boys' schools had closed down.

In the evening I reached Barisal. Next morning in a joint meeting of Hindu and Muslim ladies, I explained the object of our goodwill mission.

BRAVO!

Here I met a young Muslim lady, wife of a local Deputy Magistrate who even at the risk of her life, had saved the family of a prominent Congress worker.

A Harijan Vidya Mandir run by an old follower of Gandhiji is still working where Kasturba Gram Sevikas are doing village uplift work. I met the elite of the minority community and Congress workers at the house of Late Aswini Kumar Dutta.

On June 8, at Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, I had a public meeting, interviews with officials, discussions with prominent Muslims, Hindus, Leaguers and Congress workers. I passed the night at Khulna and on June 10 I took the Barisal Express for Calcutta.

During this 15 days' tour which was made more than successful by the co-operation of all, the Muslims and the Hindus, the public workers and the Government officials, my attitude towards the Delhi Pact became all the more confirmed. Today complacency and idle criticism are equally harmful.

The pact, I can now definitely say, is helpful to all categories of people. Its real merit lies in the fact that it has set in motion certain forces, giving opportunities to the two communities and the two states to come together and work for creating conditions for the people to stay not only with safety but with honour and dignity in their respective states. It has opened the doors for the good elements of both the communities to combine and to be active in putting down the evil forces.

It is true that much has yet to be done before normal conditions can be restored. The provisions of the pact relating to life and property can, however, be implemented if the two governments proceed in a planned manner, because the refugees from both sides have occupied lands and houses left by the minority communities.

Determined Government action to find alternative occupations should be reinforced by non-official efforts. Govt ernment, leaders and people would have to work unitedly and with zeal and energy. The great need of the moment is that the leaders of both communities should go together to the interior villages and carry the message of the pact to every hearth and home. Illiteracy and those who thrive on superstition which illiteracy generates, should not be allowed to sabotgae the pact in both the states.

The pact provides not only for safety of life and property but also for equal opportunity for members of the minorities with members of the majority to participate in the full and complete life of their countries.

ADVICE TO E. BENGAL HINDUS

I might, however, like to add that the minority community in East Pakistan will have to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances brought about by the emergence of the Sovereign State of Pakistan. What was life with dignity and prestige to them before the birth of Pakistan has to be established and worked up in the context of a new social order. While this adjustment is essential on the part of the minority community, it is incumbent upon the majority community and the State to see to it that this transformation is brought about strictly through peaceful methods on non-communal lines so that the minority community, who constitute an essential element—materially and culturally can make this adjustment without unbearable hardship to them.

If sudden and violent means are adopted, the majority community and the State as a whole will suffer in the richness of life. I am glad to tell you that there is today a sane element in Pakistan which is conscious of it. I have a feeling that in the atmosphere created by the pact, action with faith and determination may achieve this double transformation. Today the members of the minority community are in an uncertain frame of mind not only on economic and material considerations but also due to the absence of factors which make up the complete social life.

It is not enough that the tiller has land, the business man his trade, the lawyer his profession. They must also have the satisfaction of spiritual and cultural needs. Today a Hindu must have a temple and the institutions which support his social and cultural life. Similarly, a Muslim must have a mosque and the supporting cultural accessories. I am afraid that the Delhi Pact will not achieve its object unless there is a complete rehabilitation. I cannot but refer to the sense of insecurity generated in the minds of the minority community in East Pakistan because of the wide circulation of a pamphlet on the question of script.

Uncertainty in the minds of the minority community can ultimately be eliminated if we can build some centres of service with the object of peace and goodwill irrespective of caste or creed. Such centres alone can radiate faith and goodwill which will inspire the members of both the communities and bring them together into an integrated life. I am sure that it would be more on this plane of individual and group non-violent effort than on the plane of real politics that the harmony and friendship between the two states would be forged and made to grow.

COMPROMISE

By nature, the life-economic, political and social, of Bharat and of Pakistan are complementary in character. We accepted partition as a compromise in politics—a noble compromise. Because through partition the leaders on both sides wanted to steer clear of the difficulties in the way of the progress and development of the masses. But, if our resources and energies instead are locked up in communal frenzy and conflict, the compromise which we made falls down from its original pedestal of dignity.

Mahatma Gandhi lived and died to strike the path of peace and progress on which India and Pakistan must proceed. Let us live up to His example! If others do not come, let us proceed alone. "Ecla Chalo Re"

Britain Pulling Party Chestnuts Out Of The Fire

LONDON, June 17 (PTI-Reuter):—Britain's Labour Government has cabled its Ambassadors in key capitals with advice on how to cool down European and American tempers heated by publication this week of the Labour Party's manifesto on European unity.

Instructions sent out to British envoys contained explanations of the constitutional distinctions between Labour Party statements and Government policy.

They will be asked to clear away confusion housed abroad by the manifesto, by stressing that British Government official policy is only that expressed by Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons.

REVOLUTIONARIES ABROAD

Plans To Publish A Volume

CALCUTTA, June 16 (UPI): Plans for the publication of the first authentic history of the contribution of Indian Revolutionaries abroad to the progress and culmination of India's freedom struggle are announced by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Editor of the recently published "Nehru Abhinandan Granth."

A provisional committee, known as Indian Revolutionaries Abroad Commemoration Committee, comprising of several world-famous Indian revolutionaries has been formed in this connection. The compilation is expected to take more than two years to be completed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram who left today for Banaras en route to Delhi after contacting interested persons in the city, in an interview to the United Press of India said: "An attempt will be made to integrate the heroic endeavour of Indian revolutionaries in Europe and America during the last half a century."

He said: "So far only scrappy information on the individual's life and activities of Indian revolutionaries abroad was available to the public.

Dr. Sundaram has invited the interested public to send information, anecdotes, documents, pictures, etc., dealing with the activities of these forgotten revolutionaries abroad, to the Indian Revolutionaries Abroad Commemoration Committee

JAPANESE TEXTILE PRICES RISING

TOKYO, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Prices of Japanese export cotton goods are rising, and will show general increase of up to ten per cent about the end of this month, according to business circles quoted by the Kyodo News Agency today.

These circles said the trend reflected conclusions reached at the Anglo-American-Japanese Cotton Conference held in Osaka a month ago.

The agency added that in spite of the rise in prices Pakistan's recent declaration of an open general licence for textiles resulted in brisk orders for Japanese cotton goods.

Sri Prakasa Elected To Parliament

LUCKNOW, June 16 (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, Commerce Minister Government of India, has been elected unopposed to the Indian Parliament in the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. John Matthai.

Mr. Sri Prakasa's nomination paper was found in order today when scrutiny was held. There was no other nomination paper.

GREATER DANGER ZONE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Landslides And Floods Take Big Toll

HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN DARJEELING AND 56 PLACES IN DISTRICT

CALCUTTA, June 17 (PTI).

At least 111 persons were killed and many injured in the landslides and flood in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, according to the latest information received here from authoritative sources.

Big landslips after the week-end's heavy downpour claimed thirty victims in Darjeeling town and 56 at different places in the district. The number of injured was thirty. The swollen waters of the Tista accounted for 25 lives and more casualties were feared in the devastating flood worst in the history of Jalpaiguri.

More than a thousand heads of cattle perished in the flood which has now appreciably receded.

FRESH LANDSLIDES

There were some fresh landslides at Choom, near Darjeeling, on Thursday night when the area experienced another heavy shower, but the extent of the damage was not known yet.

In all 88 houses were either damaged or demolished in Darjeeling, according to information received so far.

Attempts were now being made to send food to Darjeeling and Kalimpong by mule pack, if possible, as weather conditions have not improved much to permit dropping of supplies from air

Equipment to repair the water works at Darjeeling will be flown tomorrow to Bagdogra near Siliguri.

PRESS NOTE

A West Bengal Government Press Note today states:

"Latest reports of the total casualties in the Darjeeling area state that 30 persons were killed in Darjeeling town and 56 in other places in the district. The number of persons injured was 30.

The trunk telephone connection between Calcutta and Darjeeling was restored this morning.

TROUBLE AT CONGRESS ELECTIONS

BURDWAN, June 17 (PTI): The polling officer at the Congress Primary Panchayet election at Masagram near Jamalpore was assaulted by some voters, according to information reaching here. Election records and other papers were also destroyed.

They alleged that their names had been struck off the voters list without any valid reason.

Elections at Gushkara, sixteen miles from here, had also to be postponed on account of interference by some voters, it is learnt.

POSTMAN IN LOCKUP

Search Of House Reveals Undelivered Mail

SURAT, June 18 (PTI): A local postman was clapped in lockup this morning after the police had raided his house and dug out 2,349 articles of undelivered mail.

The lot comprised: 1,680 postcards, 341 envelopes, 132 bookpost material and 196 moneyorder receipts.

Twenty-seven of the envelopes were found opened, allegedly in search of cheques or bank drafts.

SMUTS STILL RUNS TEMPERATURE

PRETORIA, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): General Smuts, seriously ill at his farm near here is still running temperature.

A medical bulletin today said: "The General's temperature is persisting but it is hoped this will soon respond to new methods of treatment.

AJIT PRASAD JAIN

SILCHAR (Assam), June 17 (PTI): The Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Ajit Prahad Jain, arrived here today by air from Agartala on a two-day visit. Mr. Jain will visit Hailakandi, Karimganj and other places to see the relief and rehabilitation arrangements.

CALL IT AN ISLAMIC STATE IF YOU LIKE

But Pak Constitution Is More Or Less Similar To Indian, Says Zafrullah

KARACHI, June 17 (UPI).

SIR MOHAMED ZAFRULLAH KHAN, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, in an interview to the United Press of India representative here today said that Pakistan was willing to accept any proposal for the solution of the Kashmir problem which could ensure a free and fair plebiscite in the state, but Sheikh Abdullah's demand that the entire territory of Kashmir should be restored to his government was not at all acceptable to the Pakistan Government.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister categorically declared that the partition of Kashmir was completely ruled out.

Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the Kashmir issue was a "constant irritant" for both the countries and its speedy solution was an essential prerequisite for permanent good relations between India and Pakistan.

Asked for his reaction to the proposal for an independent Kashmir, the independence of which might be guaranteed by India, Pakistan and the United Nations, Sir Zafrullah Khan said: "This is sheer nonsense. Such a solution would perpetuate the problem. Moreover, it has been India's stand ever since, that no princely state can remain independent after the lapse of paramountcy of the British Crown."

When asked whether he thought the Delhi Pact had facilitated the solution of the Kashmir problem, the Pakistan Foreign Minister replied: "Well, one good thing which improves relations between two countries does have a good effect all round".

Answering questions on the constitution of Pakistan and the concept of the Islamic state, the Pakistan Foreign Minister said that from the reports of the various sub-committees of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, it could be judged that the constitution of Pakistan in broad outlines would be more or less similar to the Indian constitution.

No Partition

NEW DELHI, June 17 (UPI): "If Kashmir is to live, it will live as one unit", observed Mirza Mohd Afzal Beg Revenue Minister of Kashmir, emphatically discounting all suggestions of partition of the state as a method of solving the real problem.

The Revenue Minister, who was addressing a largely attended meeting at Baramulla, yesterday said: "The people of Kashmir cannot countenance any proposal which destroys the political and economic integrity of their country."

MAHATAB DEFENDS COTTON POLICY

Increase In Ceiling Price Won't Add To Inflation

NEW DELHI, June 17 (PTI): The Minister of Industry and Supply Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, told PTI that the Government of India's decision to raise the ceiling price of cotton would not give any impetus to inflationary tendencies in the country.

Mr. Mahatab was replying to a question how the decision would react on general inflationary tendencies in the country and how it could be reconciled with the general policy of Government of bringing down the prices of essential commodities.

"There is no likelihood of this measure giving any impetus to the inflationary tendency", remarked Mr. Mahatab, "because this measure only recognises the existing price as it stands. It does not materially raise the price. On the contrary, it is just possible that the ceiling which is prescribed now may not be reached. It is after all the ceiling price and not the floor price."

S. RADHAKRISHNAN

MOSCOW, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Ambassador in Russia, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, returned here today by air after a month's absence. He has been attending the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's conference in Florence, Italy.

Nehru's Warning To Colonialism

BOMBS AND MILITARY CAN'T SOLVE PROBLEM

Terrorism Harmful To Malaya: Gandhian Method Is Best

Singapore, June 17 (PTI)

"SOUTH-EAST Asia is probably a greater danger zone in the world today than any other region", declared Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister at a press conference here today.

The danger might pass or come to a head, he said. But it would not be solved by military methods or bombs but by psychological and economic methods.

India's Prime Minister was looking tired after ten days' strenuous tour of Indonesia and answered many of his questions sitting on the arm of a sofa facing about fifty pressmen and a many other interested hearers.

Pandit Nehru said no problem in Asia could be solved on the basis of any form of colonial domination for colonialism was dead or dying.

TERRORISM WON'T HELP

The activities of terrorists in Malaya could only be harmful to her, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a conference of about fifty pressmen in Singapore today.

Pandit Nehru said the terrorists objective was to create chaos, and India disliked terrorism intensely because it left a trail of violence and made the succeeding generation destructive.

Pandit Nehru added that in India they had followed peaceful methods during the past thirty years under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

REDS IN INDIA

Replying to a question about Communism in India, Pandit Nehru said it had grown up organisationally during the war and with the support of the British Government, which was given for war purposes.

The Communists, however, used that support for building themselves up and became an organised party, but in that process they lost the vague popular support they had before, he added.

In the last general elections in India he said, they had won only about twenty out of 1,500 seats, and those too on personal grounds.

Pandit Nehru pointed out that the **Pandit Nehru pointed out that the Communists had been exploiting India's economic difficulties, and in some parts of South India they had created touble in a small way like the present touble in Malaya.**

NEHRU-LIAQUAT PACT

Referring to the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact on Minorities, Pandit Nehru said it had done a great deal of good but "has far from solved our problem."

There was still a good deal of difficulty, he added, but on the whole the pact had improved the conditions for minorities on both sides.

Pandit Nehru said that India and Pakistan had entered into an agreement in the nature of a limited barter agreement on trade, and were still discussing trade matters. He thought, however, that final settlement was possible only when the exchange question in relation to the Indian and Pakistan rupee was solved. That would probably be settled by the World Bank.

BACKS INDONESIA

Questioned about the future of Dutch New Guinea, Pandit Nehru said that he hoped it would be decided amicably and peacefully. He felt that historically, culturally and geographically Western New Guinea should go to Indonesia.

It belonged in many ways to the Indonesian group, he said, but how soon and in what manner that came about was a matter for negotiation. If the Dutch remained there, it would be a continuous irritant no matter how good the Dutch were, because of their past history of colonial domination.

Referring to Eastern New Guinea, Pandit Nehru said: "Australia is in South-East Asia and not on the same footing as the Dutch. The ultimate test is—what is good New Guinea, what do the New Guinea people want?"

Pandit Nehru also referred to the Group Areas Bill in South Africa and related the history of the discussions that led to the idea of a Round Table Conference on the treatment of Indians there. When South Africa introduced the Group Areas Bill, India protested against it and said that if it was to be enforced there would be no point in discussing other matters as the Round Table Conference.

NO TAKING SIDES

Explaining India's attitude to Viet Nam, Pandit Nehru said that she was not prepared to recognise either the Ho Chi-Minh or Bao Dai Governments. Such recognition would mean taking sides in an internal dispute in Viet Nam.

"We have also no strength to intervene there except moral strength", Pandit Nehru added.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Asked how India could aid Indians abroad economically, Pandit Nehru said India's first job was to improve the economic conditions within the country. They were greatly interested in Indian labour abroad and thought it their duty to give it such help as was possible to help its economic condition.

Pandit Nehru added that if there was any discrimination between Indian merchants in any foreign country and other merchants there, India would help in getting such discrimination removed. Apart from that there was possibly no other direct way of helping Indians abroad economically. They had to stand on their own feet.

Pandit Nehru said that India did not want Indians to go anywhere where they did not get equal treatment. Also Indians abroad could not claim anything which might become a burden on the people of that country.

Thus they could not support Indians in Africa if they claimed anything which would be burdensome to the Africans.

Further Indians abroad must choose if they were going to adopt Indian nationality or the nationality of the

(Continued on Page 20)

A GREAT MASTER-BUILDER

SINGAPORE, June 17. (PTI): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, said here today that Pandit Nehru was "one of the great master-builders of the twentieth century."

Mr. MacDonald, who was speaking at a ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Singapore's Indian Association, performed by Pandit Nehru this evening, added that Pandit Nehru was a most potent figure in the massive movement for Asia's political freedom. He was one of the builders of India's freedom, and he had helped create the freedom of other Asian countries.

Mr. Averell Harriman who is named as Special Assistant to President Truman

MADHYABHARAT CABINET

More Resignations Expected?

INDORE, June 17 (PTI): Mr. R. D. Totla, Development Minister of Madhyabharat who resigned from the Cabinet yesterday, will it is understood make a statement to the press within a day or two.

He has resigned, it is understood, because of difference of opinion between him and the Chief Minister over the issue of capital for Madhyabharat.

Mr. Totla, representing the Indore Group joined the Vijayavargya Cabinet in May, 1949.

Some other Ministers are also said to be contemplating resignation. The Chief Minister, Mr. G. K. Vijayavargya in the meantime, is trying to make some rapprochement and final decision will be made on June 22, it is said.

After making the final decision on June 22, the Chief Minister will leave for Dehra Dun to meet the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

CONGRESS DELEGATES ELECTION

Returning Officers

From Congress House:

With the approval of the A.I.C.C. the following persons have been appointed as Returning Officers for the Delegates' election for the various Districts in Bombay City Province:—

Name of Returning Officer	District for which he has been appointed.
1. Shri Rattansey Chapsey	'A' Ward
2. Shri B. K. Vaishnav	'B' "
3. Shri Mathuradas Haridas	'C' "
4. Shri L. H. Kanhare	'D' "
5. Shri Charandas Meghji Mathuradas	'E' "
6. Shri B. A. Dalal	'F' "
7. Dr. D. B. Kulkarni	'G' "
8. Shri Markandrai Mehta	Suburban Dist.

Twenty-Three Arrests In Agra

AGRA, June 17 (PTI): Twenty-three persons have been arrested following an incident on Thursday night in which a Sindhi tonga-driver sustained minor injuries. A few cases of minor stray assaults occurred in the city following rumours that the victim of the incident had died. Police and Congress leaders, however, controlled the situation and restored order. The situation is normal and no untoward incident has been reported since Thursday night. Police are patrolling the city.

Anglo-Portugese 20-Year Pact

LISBON, June 17. (PTI-Reuter).

Britain and Portugal signed a 20-year agreement here tonight designed to open up African trade by the improvement of the Portuguese East African port of Beira in Mozambique, and the railway linking it with Southern Rhodesia.

EX-GOVERNOR OF FORMOSA TO DIE

TAIPEH, Formosa, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): General Chen Yi, former Governor of Formosa, has been sentenced to death on charges of collaboration with the Chinese Communists and instigating a high Nationalist officer to surrender to the Communists, a Nationalist Government spokesman announced here tonight.

He will be executed on Sunday.

Chen had pleaded guilty to the charges before a military court. He had accepted the Japanese surrender in Formosa and became its first post war Governor.

Chen is the first full General condemned to death for treason in the Chinese civil war.

Munshi On Raising Of Cotton Prices

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister Declared tonight that Government's decision to raise the basic ceilingprice of cotton for the 1950/51 crop by Rs. 150 per candy "implements their determination to fulfil the plan of intergrated agricultural production". Mr. Munshi, who was broadcasting from Air, Delhi. Figures of seeds and seedlings to be distributed by the various State Governments, available today, indicate that the target set by India's Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, of planting one crore of trees dring the national tree planting week to be celebrated all over the country from July 1, will be nearly doubled.

Deshmukh To Visit Bombay

BOMBAY, June 17. (UPI): Mr. Sri Prakash, Commerce Minister, Government of India, would arrive in Bombay from Delhi by plane tomorrow on a five-day visit.

Mr. O. Deshmukh, Finance Miniser, Government of India, is expected to come here on June 28, and would stay for about a week.

Jute Mill Workers On Hunger-Strike

LUCKNOW, June 17. (PTI): One hundred and twentyfive workers of the Sahjanwa Jute Mills, including ten more who joined later, are on hunger strike from June five, according to information reaching here today.

Jamsaheb To Extend Stay

NEW YORK, June 17, (PTI-Reuter): The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, President of United Nations Administrative Tribunal, may have to extend his stay at Lake Success considerably beyond the 10 days he had originally estimated, it was learnt today.

Arabs Sign Collective Security Pact

FIVE LEAGUE NATIONS JOIN: TWO STILL HOLDING ALOOF

CAIRO, June 17 (PTI-Reuter).

FIVE countries of the seven-member Arab League—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon and Yemen—today signed an Arab Collective Security Pact linking them into a military, political and economic alliance.

The pact was signed in Alexandria where the League's Council has been meeting this week.

I stipulated that "armed attack" against one of them would be considered "aggression against all".

Individually or collectively, the other signatory powers would provide "all military and other aid" consistent with existing obligations under the Arab League and United Nations Charters.

The two Arab nations which did not sign the Pact were Iraq which, though attending the Council session, withheld her signature "for technical reasons", according to an announcement last night by Azzam Pasha, League Secretary-General; and Jordan, which did not send a delegation to the meeting.

One of the purposes of the session which opened on Monday was to discuss King Abdullah's incorporation of Arab Palestine into the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan without League's sanction.

Earlier reports had said the Collective Security Pact was to be delayed until October's General Assembly of the League. But a Political Committee meeting last night decided to complete it.

Arab League Condones Jordan's Act

ALEXANDRIA, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Six nations of the Arab League today told Jordan (the seventh) who incorporated Eastern Palestine within her frontiers on April 24, last, that she should regard the area as "trust property" until Palestine was "finally liberated" and the Palestinian Arabs themselves could be "freely consulted as to their future".

M. N. CAMA ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

OTTAWA, June 17 (PTI-Reuter).

DEBATE on press freedom continued today at the seventh Imperial Press Conference here.

Three delegates from India, Mr. Gurga Das, Mr. M. N. Cama and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, and Mr. Altaf Husain of Pakistan spoke of the difficulties of achieving absolute press freedom in unsettled countries.

Mr. Cama summed up this view when he said: "Freedom of the press in theory is a thing we should all aspire to have.

"In practice, however, it might do more harm than good."

Air-India Crash Victims

MADRAS, June 17.

Of the three persons killed in the Air-India plane disaster near Masulipatam yesterday, the body of Mr. Joseph, the radio officer of the plane who belonged to Travancore was brought to Madras today by special plane. The funeral will take place here tomorrow.

The body of Capt. D. N. Bunshaw, the pilot, was brought to Vijayawada last evening and interred there according to Parsi rites. The third victim of the air crash, Mr. Banarasilal Karlwala, was cremated yesterday near the scene of the disaster.

CONDITION OF WORKING JOURNALISTS

Hyderabad Conference Plea For National Inquiry

HYDERABAD (Dn) June 17 (PTI): The Subjects Committee of the first Hyderabad State Journalists Conference, meeting here today, adopted a resolution requesting the India Government to order a national inquiry into the conditions of working journalists and to undertake legislation for that purpose.

Mr. K. Rama Rao, Editor of "Searchlight", Patna, presided.

Another resolution urged the Indian parliament to enact legislation to bring into existence a general council of the press on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on the press.

NEW WEAPON FOR U. S. AIR FORCE

All-Weather Jet Fighter Goes Into Service

BURBANK, (California), June 16 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Air Force took delivery today of its first Lockheed F-94 interceptor, the first all-weather jet fighter to go into service with the country's air arm.

The new plane, a development of the wartime F-80 Shooting Star, is designed to fly and fight in pitch darkness and under weather conditions that would ground today's standard jet fighters.

The first F-94's will be based in the Pacific North-West. The plane has search and tracking radar located in a bulbous transparent nose. It is said to be able to find and destroy hostile aircraft after having been radio-directed to the vicinity by radar ground control.

Syed Ghali Wins Temorary Respite

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Syed Ghali, Egyptian commoner who married King Farouk's sister Princess Fathia against the King's wishes, today won temporary respite from the threat of deportation from the United States.

Mr. Ghali had been given time until today to make arrangements to leave the United States or face deportation.

He has been stripped of his diplomatic authority and deprived of his passport by King Farouk.

He will now be permitted by the United States to remain until after the July 21 meeting of the Egyptian Crown Council in Cairo.

Ghali said today that he was still hopeful that the Council and the King would approve his marriage.

AMRIT KAUR

CAIRO, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, called on the Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, at Alexandria today.

When C.R. Will Join Cabinet

MADRAS, June 17 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who is proceeding to Ootacamund early next week for a few days rest, is expected to join the Central Cabinet early in July, it is learnt.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Railways, called on Mr. Rajagopalachari today.

LAIK ALI CASE

SECUNDERABAD, June 17 (UPI): Mr. H. G. Walford, of Messrs. Crawford Baily and Company, defence counsel in the Laik Ali Escape Case, characterised as "silly and untenable", the prosecution contention that Mir Laik Ali was not entitled to fundamental rights on the ground that he was not a citizen of India.

When Mr. N. Kumarayya, Special Judge resumed hearing of the Laik Ali Escape Trial, Mr. Walford contended that Mir Laik Ali was not an alien but a bona fide citizen of India

NO REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION

KARACHI, June 17 (UPI): Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammud Zafrullah Khan told a UPI representative today that the Pakistan Government had received no request from the Indian Government for the extradition of Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad, who created a world-wide sensation by his escape from that state.

"Even if such a request is made", Sir Zafrullah said, "we will have to examine whether the charges against Mir Laik Ali warrant his extradition or not. Moreover, so far as I am aware there is no extradition treaty between India and Pakistan."

Stop Press

News From City Markets

SCATTERED SELLING IN TATA STEELS

Restricted Turnover And Narrow Price Movements

BOMBAY, June 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open today for one hour and during this period there was scattered selling in some active Shares which resulted in minor losses. Trading was very light and in the absence of business, price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 167/- and after declining at Rs. 1665/- steadied at Rs. 1667/8. Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 326/-.

Bombay Dyeings were done around Rs. 962/- while Kohinoors opened quiet at Rs. 296/- and lost one point at Rs. 295/-.

Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 502/- Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 10/6 and steadied at Rs. 10/7 while Indian Irons were done at Rs. 29/14.

Century Shares were quoted at Rs 236/- and Finlays were done at Rs. 240/- Baroda Bank Shares came in business at Rs. 126/-. Centrals were done at Rs. 81/- while Imperials changed hands at Rs. 1546/4.

Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 285/- Belapurs were placed at Rs. 218/- Premier constructions were done at Rs. 89/8. Wimcos changed hands at Rs. 214/6. Closing tone of the market was quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	962 8
Kohinoor Mills (1)	295 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	246 0
Central India Mills (6)	228 8
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	219 8
New Great Eastern (8)	132 0
Indore (8-3)	107 8
Gokak Mills (12) XD	234 0
Century Spinning (15)	230 0
Indian Bleaching (8)	151 0
Finlay Mills (15)	240 0
Swan (20)	306 0
Morarji Goculdas (8)	160 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	217 8
Meyer (12)	75 10
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 11 6
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	11 6 6
India United Defd.	2 11 6
Madhusudan (15)	180 0
Podar (9)	124 8
Khatau (5)	145 10
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	326 8
Tata Steel Defd. (84-15)	1670 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	143 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	154 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	501 4
Belapur	228 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	10 2 6
Shivrajpur (1-8)	24 0
Premier Construction	89 8
Tata Chemical	11 5
Tata Oil (2)	42 4
Indian Iron (0-12)	29 14
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 0
British India Crop. (0-2)	8 8
Indian Copper	2 2 6
Wimco	214 6
Alcock	285 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3) XD	152 4
Andhra Valley (30)	1400 0
Tata Power (25)	1510 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	60 4
Phoenix (9)	138 2
Indian Mfg (40)	2950 0
Kuria XD	105 0
Colaba (12)	90 0
New City (11)	172 8
Minerva (12)	135 10
Bradbury (12)	613 12
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 4
Bharat Mills (2)	28 8
Mysore Defd. (04)	151 4
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14 4
Model Mills (13-8)	150 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	595 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	188 12
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 4
Sholapur (2.50)	3030 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (9-8-0)	16 12
Hindustan Mills (40)	2950 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	43 4
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	228 12
Sassoon Silk	34 4
New Union Mills (0-8)	18 4
Madhusudan S (2-5)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	162 8
Raja Bahadur (4)	51 0
Berar Mills	255 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	114 6
Ahmedabad New XD	87 12
Surat Electric	130 14
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 1
Amalgamated	11 2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	151 4
Bombay Suburban New	146 4
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India	1846 4
Imperial Bank P (10-12)	462 8
Central Bank	81 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	82 0
Bank of India XD	177 4
Union (0-8)	7 7
Baroda (2-3)	125 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	44 8
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	31 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4870 0
Empire (10)	573 12
New India (1-7)	63 4
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	13 7
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39 4
Universal	9 0
B I C (1)	17 8
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	19 8
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	112 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	211 4
Bombay Burma New (5)	167 8
Burma Petrol	1 8 6
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Kemp and Co. (20)	323 12
Port Canning (3)	53 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81 12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	52 -
Mukund Iron	9 1
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	138 2
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27 8
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	129 6
United Motor	28 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	53 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200 10
Andhra Valley (7)	1207 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1315 0
Hydro Electric (7) XD	131 14
Bombay Steamer (6)	212 8
Central India (5)	650 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334 6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140 0
Pre. Construction First	99 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	130 0
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 -
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie First	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 4
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 17.

3 per cent Conversion	97 3 0
2 1/4 per cent 1954	99 0 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 0 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 13 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 1 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 2 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95 8 0
3 per cent 1951-54	101 0 0
3 per cent 1963-55	101 8 0
3 per cent 1957	101 6 0
3 per cent 1959-61	101 1 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 6 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 1 0
3 per cent 1970-75	93 13 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 0 0
4 per cent 1960-70	109 14 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100 8 0
4 per cent 1958-68	112 8 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99 12 0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97 2 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97 2 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 10 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 8 0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 8 0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	98 2 0
3 per cent U P 1961-68	99 8 0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98 8 0
4 per cent BPI long dated	109 8 0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109 12 0
3 per cent Bombay Muni 1959	113 8 0
6 per cent B. P. B. 1954	113 0 0

Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 0
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	75 12
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	....
Bombay Steamer	98 8
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	101 0
Walchandnagar	106 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 11 6
New Victoria	2 2
New Victoria Pref.	4 4
Phalton	92 8
Gold Mohar	285 0
New Kaiser-I-Hind	325 0
Sajjan X R C D	105 0
Osmanshahi XR CD	120 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Service	3 8
Air India	60 0
Hind Motor	5 6
Indian Steam	6 8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 17

After yesterday's rally in the late trading, the local Bullion market ruled quiet today on renewed selling. It is said that professional bulls who were supporting and manipulating the market have unloaded and naturally the market will be restored to normal conditions.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 179-4 and declined at Rs. 178-4 on renewed selling. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at a discount of annas two and bullion bars were placed annas ten under forward quotation.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-4 and declined at Rs. 112-12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-8.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	177 12 0
Forward	178 8 0
Ready Gold	114 0 0
Forward	113 8 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 17

The local Produce market was fairly steady with limited business. Quotations were as under—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality ready	Rs. 43 14 0
Bold ready	42 14 0
Madras Coromandal	43 10 0
Oil Bombay Mills	23 2 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	22 8 0
Oil July	22 12 0
Oil August	22 15 0
LINSEED—	
Bold ready	37 1 0
Small Satna	36 0 0
Bold July	37 4 0
Oil	21 0 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Bold	26 8 0
Ready	28 2 0
Madras quality	28 4 0
July	28 10 0
August	28 14 0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, June 16.

KARNAK—	
July	74.75—35
November	72.65—65
January	72.00—85
ASHMOUNI—	
June	139.00—100
August	119.00
October	60.65—125
December	59.45—115

American Markets

ACTIVE MILL DEMAND IN N.Y. COTTON MARKET

Limited Activity In Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 16.

Opening gains were extended reflecting renewal of active mill demand attracted by yesterday's late sharp selloff together with covering by local and New Orleans traders. Some replacement buying was also evident with offerings mostly limited to scaleup hedging.

There was little news to account for the upturn with the possible exception of an improved technical position. Eventually prices reacted on nearmonth liquidation and profittaking.

Prices advanced in the afternoon following the news of heavy sales of printclothes and broadcloths in Worthstreet extending into the fourth quarter at advancing prices. Reports of widespread weevil infestations in Texas was an additional factor. The rally latterly sharply reversed however reflecting fairly liberal hedges against purchases of both government and free market supplies. The market closed steady with sales at about 185,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
July	33.37	33.20
October	33.37	32.55
December	32.55	32.47
March	32.54	32.48
Middling spot	34.44	33.45

October highest 32.85 at 12.16 hours Lowest 32.60 at 15.00 hours.

October	32.60	32.55

WALL STREET MARKET

Composite Average Lower

Emerging slightly battered but nevertheless still confident from Thursday's late selling, bulls this morning set about righting matters. In moderate activity they pushed the market to a predominance of mostly fractional gains. Good dividend and earnings news aided sentiment. The approaching weekend and the impending congressional committee action on new tax legislation however limited the recovery effort. The averages at noon were industrials 223.04 and rails 56.20. Rails gave some ground in the afternoon and pushed the group average mildly lower but most of the other sections held at or around earlier levels in extremely quiet trading. There were a few firm spots in industrials.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	158-1/8
Amrex Holding Co.	34
Anaconda Copper	31-5/8
Chase National Bank	38-1/2
Firestone Tyre	65-7/8
General Electric	48-1/2
General Motors	96-3/8
Ingersoll Rand	66
International Nickel	28-3/4
National City Bank	47-1/4
NY Central Railroad	13-3/4
Sinclair Oil	27-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-7/8
Texas Corp	69-7/8
Union Carbide	48-7/8
US Smelting & Refining	38-7/8
US Steel	35-7/8
Western Union	27-3/4

US Steel Highest and lowest trading prices were 36 and 35-3/4 resptly Volume of business on Wall Street was 1,180, 000 shares.

Trade And Finance

SHARP INCREASE IN ACTIVE NOTE CIRCULATION

Nervous Liquidation In Silver

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, June 16.

The short-term money market continued to rule easy in the absence of any trade demand for funds. Call money was quoted at 1/2 per cent., three months' deposits were quoted at 1-1/4 per cent and six months' at 1-1/2 per cent. per annum.

The weekly returns of the Reserve Bank of India, for the period ended 9th June, show a sharp increase of Rs. 8.75 crores in the active note circulation and almost a corresponding decline in the notes held in the Banking Department. Government Balances have shrunk by Rs. 8.34 crores, whereas Bankers' Deposits show a small rise of about Rs. 77 lakhs. Balances Held Abroad have declined further by Rs. 1.21 crores. Loans and Advances to Government are up by Rs. 2.70 crores.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India, for the week ended 9th June 1950 shows a fall of Rs. 1.90 crores in Deposits. Investments are slightly up by Rs. 21 lakhs and the cash holding of the Bank is somewhat higher by Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 28.76 crores.

GILT-EDGED

The gilt-edged market ruled generally quiet during the week with a preponderance of sellers. The announcement of the new loan had a depressing effect on the market. 3 per cent 1986 conversion loan was further depressed to Rs. 97-4 during the course of the week. Among dated loans, 2-1/4 per cent. 1954 loan was quoted lower at Rs. 99, 2-3/4 per cent. 1960 loan tapered off to Rs. 99-8 and 3 per cent. 1959/61 loan to Rs. 101-3. 3 per cent. 1966/68 loan was placed lower at Rs. 100-3 and 3 per cent. 1970/75 loan at Rs. 99-13.

EXCHANGE

There is no change to report in the rupee/sterling exchange market. There was some showing of merchandise export bills and stray interbank transactions took place at race-course odds. Sellers of spot TT on London quoted 1s. 5-31/32d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:

Sellers of TT on London spot 1sh. 5-31/32 d.

Sellers of TT on London upto six months 1sh. 5-15/16d.

Buyers of TT on London spot and upto nine months 1sh. 6-1/16d.

3% 1964 LOAN FOR Rs. 30 CRORES

On 15th June 1950, the Government of India Ministry of Finance, announced the floation of a new loan bearing interest at 3 per cent. The loan will be issued at par and will be redeemed at par on 15th June 1964. Subscriptions for the loan will be received from 19th June 1950. Subscriptions may be in the form of cash or 2-1/2 per cent 1950 bonds. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscription in cash and in 2-1/2 per cent 1950 bonds amounts approximately to Rs. 30 crores and in any case not later than the close of business of 21st June 1950. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent from 15th June. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 15th June-December every year and will be liable to income tax.

Gold prices were further marked down during the week under review under pressure of increased arrivals from Calcutta and Madras and also due to absence of any sizeable demand. From Rs. 116-6 at the opening, ready gold slumped down to Rs. 113 on Thursday and closed at Rs. 113-4. At the lower level, there was some demand for ready and also some short-covering in forward gold which ruled about 5 to 6 annas under ready. The balance quantity of the Indian mine gold was reported to have been sold out during the week. The price of sovereigns also tapered down from Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 74-8 on consonance with the drop in gold prices. Floating stocks of gold are estimated at 85,000 tolas. Arrivals are said to have averaged about 8,000 tolas a day and the average daily offtake is put at about 6,000 tolas. The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 116-6 and Rs. 113 for spot and Rs. 116 and Rs. 112-10 for forward

SILVER

In contrast to gold, the silver section of the bullion market showed some resistance. July settlement, which had fluctuated between Rs. 186-11 and Rs. 185-6 during the earlier part of the week, declined to Rs. 183-14 on Wednesday partly in sympathy with gold and partly on reports of excess of arrivals over offtake. On Thursday, the market was further depressed on nervous liquidation and the forward rate declined sharply to Rs. 179-8 and finally stood at Rs. 179-12. Fluctuations though narrow were frequent. Spot silver. .999 fine was quoted at a premium of about 4 to 6 annas over forward, while ready .996 fine silver was quoted at a discount of 4 to 6 annas Upcountry offtake continued to be poor and was estimated to have averaged about 20 bars a day. Floating stocks of silver are put at about 4,000 bars. In the overseas, both the New York and the London official quotations remained stationary at 72-3/4 cents and 63-1/2d. throughout. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were Rs. 187-1 and Rs. 179-12 for spot and Rs. 186-11 and Rs. 179-8 for forward.

M. R. RUIA'S PLEA TO GOVERNMENT

Allow Hedging For New Cotton Crop

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Madanmohan, R. Ruia, President, Cotton Buyers Association, in a statement issued by him regarding cotton ceiling prices, says:

Before commenting on the Government's announcement regarding increase in the cotton ceiling prices, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon'ble Shri Harekrishna Mahatab and other Cabinet Ministers on their prompt decision on cotton policy immediately after the conclusion of the Textile Advisory Board meetings held in Bombay during this week.

The Government's announcement increasing the ceiling prices of Jarilla cotton by Rs. 150 per candy fo 1950-51 crop is the next best step that the Government could adopt when they were not prepared to remove the price control on cotton entirely. This increase as brought new crop cotton prices more or less near the level at which average purchases of Indian cotton were being made during this season by the mills in the country.

I am rather doubtful whether this increase will permit regular trading in Hedge Contract for New Crop. Hedging facility is most essential for cotton buyers dealing in ready cotton because it eliminates the risk that they have to take otherwise. With proper hedging facility the ready merchants can do a large turnover with only a limited risk. It also helps the mills to buy their requirements of ready cotton without the chances of making heavy losses on the fluctuation of the rates.

This hedging facility through the forward market is most essential for the proper and genuine marketing of cotton for the grower as well as the ultimate consumer, namely, the textile mills. Hence, I hope the Government would allow trading in Hedge Contract for the new crop immediately.

WANTED ASSURANCE

Further, an assurance from the Central Govenment that during the coming season there will be no restriction on the movement of cotton seeds, fixation of cotton seed prices, freezing and defreezing of cotton seed stocks as was experienced during this season in various provinces is quite essential to the mills and merchants, as otherwise it is an extra hardship to the actual buyers of cotton. Frequent changes in the policy of the Provincial Government on cotton seeds caused the Indian mills about Rs. 15 to 20 per candy extra on their purchases of cotton by way of insurance, interest and as a result of decline in the prices of cotton seeds. This should not be so in future when cotton is a Central subject.

It is announced that the Government is contemplating a scheme of "Collective Buying." In my opinion, "collective buying" will be an unworkable experiment which should be viewed with apprehension. However, it is too early to comment on this point without knowing the exact scheme and procedure which the Government is going to adopt for "collective buying."

CHICAGO GRAINS

Replacement Demand

CHICAGO June 16.

GRAINS

Prices developed a firmer trend following an early decline attributed to the strength of Kansas City wheat which reflected curtailment of producer selling due to the recent price declines. There was some replacement demand based on technical considerations with the rally on cottonseed oil aiding soybeans and lard. Exporters were also on the buying side against sales of cargo of maize to Spain and 45,000 tons of wheat to Portugal.

WHEAT PRICES

July 2.10--3|4
September 2.12
December 2|14-3|4
March 2.15-3|8

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, June 16.

About 125,000 ounces were sold in the open market at the unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Paris Bourse

PARIS, June 16.

The bourse brightened after yesterday's chiefly technical reaction and dealings broadened materially with a good majority of gains. Suez were still easier under sustained pressure on the forward section but industrials were in good demand and markedly firmer. In spots, steels forged ahead along with textiles foods and various specialities. Among Internationals, conpacs were firmer but royal Dutch weakened under profittaking and other offerings. Rentes were frequently better.

Brussels Optimistic

BRUSSELS, June 16.

Sentiment on the bourse remained fairly optimistic although there was slight irregularity in prices. Canadians firmed in forward dealings were colonials ruled steady. Rubbers were little changed.

Amesterdam Depressed

AMSTERDAM, June 16.

Foreign selling depressed Royal Dutch and unilever slightly but trading was very small and other internationals were little changed. Plantations were dull. Among shippings Roterdam and Lloyd were hardly affected by the favourable report. State loans kept steady.

Singapore Pepper Quiet

SINGAPORE, June 16.

The pepper market was quiet with black lampong 25 lower at 415 straits dollars per picul ex-godown and white muntok 15 cheaper at 715.

One lakh acres of virgin soil in Bhabar area of Nainital district has been reclaimed this year as against 86,000 acres of land last year.

EXCHANGE EARNERS

BOMBAY, June 17.

Mangoes, aristocrats among India's fruits, if given air-conditioned travel facilities abroad, would be valuable exchange earners

This proposal, emanating from the Government of Madras, advocating all-round refrigerated transport, internal and external, for perishable fruits was considered by the Refrigeration Advisory Committee in Bombay today.

Superior varieties of rare fruits from orchards of Kashmir and other parts of India including world famous mangoes from Bombay and Madras could be exported to foreign countries in better equipped refrigerated holds of cargo vessels.

Another potential dollar-earning industry from the South was stated to be the sea-fruit industry now being development through private enterprise. Shrimps, considered a delicacy in the United States of America, found in abundance inside conchs and shells along the South Indian coastline, would be frozen in a special refrigeration plant and exported to America at a reasonable price level.

The proposal, sponsored by Madras, will receive closer consideration of the G.I.P. Railway and the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. Eleven refrigeration vans on broad guage railways are already available to the public for internal transport of perishables, it was announced.

N. Y. Pepper Steady

NEW YORK, June 16.

The pepper market was steady with spots offered at 101 cents a pound. On the New York produce exchange several job lots of September black pepper futures were traded at 95 cents a pound—a five hundred point decline and a new low for the movement. Additional buying interest was reported at the 95 cent level with offerings held at 101. Following are today's closing quotations: Black Pepper: spot 1.01 cents asked, Old Contract: June 1.00 dollars nominal July 1.03 asked August 1.00 nominal, September 0.96 nominal. New Contract: June 1.00 nominal, July 1.03 nominal, August 1.03 nominal, September 1.03 nominal.

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, June 16.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September '49 to 15th July '50	395543
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 15th June 1950	824833
Same period last year	961874
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th June 1950	540835
Same time last year	477480

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 17.

120	Ready Japan	7 0	0
150	Ready Japan	6 14	0
120	Ready Italy	6 11	0
150	Ready Italy	6 9	0
150	D. Box July	1227 0	0

July Highest Rs. 1240 lowest 1165
40 double Staple opening Rs. 6|10
Highest Rs. 6|15, close Rs. 6|13|.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 17.

MILLS

Apollo 2-11 2-11-6
Bharat 22-8
B. Dyeing 962-8 61-4 65 62-8
C. India 231 30 31 28 28-8
Century 230
Finlay 240
Gokak 237 34-8 35-8 34
I. U. Defd 1-11 1-11-6
I.U. Ord 11-6-6 11-6 11-6-6
Indore 107-8
Kohinoor 296-8 95-8 96 95
Laxmiz 95
Meyer 75-10
New Great 132
New Union 16-12
Simplex 220-8 19 19-8
Svadeshi 247 45-8 46
Vishnu 188-12
Scindia 10-6 10-4-6 10-8 10-7-6
Baroda 126
Central 8--12 80-12 81
Central New 81-12
Imperial Old 1846-4
Imperial New 462-8
India 177
Union 7-7
U. Commercial 44-8
Ahmedabad 115 14-6
Andhra 1400
Surat 130-10
Power 1510
Power Pref 1320
New India 52-12 63|4
I. Mercantile 40
B. Steel 20-13
I. Iron 29-14 29-15-6 29-13-6 29-14
Tata Defd 1675 66-4 73-12 65 74
Tata Ord 326 25-8 27 26-8
Tata 2nd Pref 143-8 43
Alcock 285 87-8 85
A.C.C. 154 53-8 54
Belapur 227 28-8 28
B.B. Old 501-4 2-8 1-4
B.B. New 167-8
B.B. Petrol 1-8 1-8-6
B.I.C. 8-8
I. Copper 2-3 2-2-6
I. I. Trust 85
Kemp 323-12
Port Canning 51-4
P. Const 89-4 88-8 89-8
Shivrajpur 84
Tata Chem. 11-9 11-8
Tata Pref 130
Tata Oil 43 42 42-4
Wimco 213-8 14-6

NEHRU'S ADVICE TO MALAYAN FREEDOM-FIGHTERS

(Continued from Page 17)

country they lived in. That matter was arising now in countries like Burma and Ceylon and was likely to spread to other lands. If Indians there were content ho have Indian nationality they were welcome to do so. If not, India was still interested in them but could not treat them as Indian nationals.

GREATER DANGER ZONE

Speaking of South-East Asia's problems, Pandit Nehru said probably "this region is a greater danger zone to the world than almost any other region." That danger might, or might not, come to a head. There were here a fading colonialism and imperialism; nationalism which had succeeded in many places and was probably the strongest force and urge; Communist activities; and a vague but important demand for social justice

Colonialism, Pandit Nehru said, had lost its grip and had to disappear from the whole of Asia." "The colonial mind—I am not referring to individual minds but to the type—is a perverted mind. It only thinks of the big stick, and the big stick is not going to solve any problem."

Pandit Nehru thought that nationalism was still the strongest force in South-East Asia and whichever group worked with nationalism could forge ahead.

Pandit Nehru emphasised that "no problem in Asia can be solved on the basis of any form of colonial domination. It is dead or dying, and cannot last long."

INDIA'S ROLE

Asked whether India would help Malaya in her fight against the terrorists, Pandit Nehru said India was not in a position to help anybody except herself. The best that she could do was to help herself raise her living standards.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA'S PROBLEM, HE SAID WOULD BE SOLVED BY PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC METHODS. NOT ALL THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD COULD SOLVE IT. MILITARY FORCE MIGHT BE USED INCIDENTALLY, BUT IT WOULD NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Malaya, Pandit Nehru said, was a peculiar country with a greater racial mixture than in most other places. The closer Malay, Chinese and Indian communities got to each other the easier would be the solution of Malaya's problems.

Replying to a question, Pandit Nehru said that it was true that Mr. John A. Thivy, at present India's representative in Malaya, had been transferred to Mauritius.

LEADER OF WORLD STATURE

Tributes To Nehru At State Dinner

SINGAPORE, June 17. (PTI): Pandit Nehru said tonight that in the future relationship of Asia with Europe and America, the contact provided by India and the Commonwealth might be of good omen.

It might serve as a bridge of understanding and as an example to others that such relations could be maintained without limitation of freedom of action

The Indian Prime Minister was speaking at a State Dinner given in his honour by the Singapore Legislative Council—unique in that it was the first such function ever held in Singapore.

Pandit Nehru said the success of Mahatma Gandhi's teaching in India lay in Gandhi's complete understanding of the Indian mind.

India experimented with the peaceful method of action taught by Gandhi and it yielded results without leaving a trace of evil behind.

India's struggle for freedom showed that if the right means were adopted the result also was likely to be right.

LEADER OF NEW ASIA

Proposing the toast of the Republic of India and Pandit Nehru Sir Franklin Gimson, Governor of Singapore said that Pandit Nehru was "a leader of world stature, a leader of New Asia, a leader of the new Commonwealth of Nations and one of the makers of modern India".

Pandit Nehru stood, Sir Franklin said, in the forefront of those fighting for freedom in the world at large.

GREATEST ACT

Sir Franklin congratulated the Indian Prime Minister, particularly on the statesmanship by which he had paved the way towards better relations between Muslims and Hindus following India's partition, and described it as one of the greatest acts ever accomplished in the history of India.

ROAR OF WELCOME GREETS NEHRU

SINGAPORE, June 17. (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, descended from his Indian Air Force 'Dakota' at Kallang airport here today to a roar of welcome from several thousands of Indians who had braved the unsettled weather to see him land.

Pandit Nehru, who was accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her two children, arrived from Indonesia where they had completed a triumphal ten-day visit.

HIS OWN POLICEMAN

Besieged by a surging crowd Pandit Nehru acted as his own policeman. Protesting goodnaturedly he made a path for himself and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, who was there to welcome him.

At first he refused with a gesture of apparent impatience to be garlanded but eventually permitted wellwishers to garland him, their floral tributes interspersed with gold thread.

Pandit Nehru will spend two days in Singapore and Johore before leaving for Kuala Lampur and Penang on Monday.

Singapore's 70,000 Indians have special permission to fly India's flag on the balcony during Pandit Nehru's visit. The flying of all foreign flags is usually forbidden.

DJAKARTA, June 17. (PTI): Pandit Nehru was given a hearty send off when he left for Singapore this morning after a ten-day tour of Indonesia, cables K. S. Ramachandran PTI special correspondent.

He was seen off at the airport by President Soekarno, Prime Minister Dr. Hatta, Indian Ambassador Dr. Subbaroyan, members of the diplomatic corps in Djakarta and a large number of Indians.

President Soekarno and Prime Minister Hatta embraced Pandit Nehru before he left.

Over 700 guests were present at the reception which the Indian Ambassador and his wife Radhabai Subbaroyan held at their residence last evening in honour of Pandit Nehru. Later there was an informal dinner party at Government House and this was followed by a dance performance which President Soekarno himself had arranged.

Over two thousand people were invited to watch the performance. Nearly 300 artistes many of them Princesses from Sumatra, Java and Bali in gorgeous costumes appeared on the stage. Pandit Nehru was present throughout the performance which lasted for over three hours.

Licences For Import Of Raw Silk

CALCUTTA, June 17. (PTI): Licences for the import if raw silk and yarn spun from silk waste from Japan will be granted during the period January-June, 1950, stated a notification issued here yesterday by the Import Trade Controller of India. Applications should be made in the prescribed form so as to reach the authorities concerned nort later than June 30, 1950. Licences, however, will not be granted to any applicant who has not imported raw silk and yarn spun from silk waste to the value of Rs. 20,000 or more in at least one of the prescribed basic years.

Silk weaving mills and factories employing power-looms and newcomers should apply to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, while the establisshed importers should send their applications to the Import Trade Controller at the ports, the notification adds.

Blow To Smuggling

DJAKARTA, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Indonesia aimed a major blow yesterday at the nation wide pepper and rubber smuggling trade which is believed to account for over ten per cent of the nation's entire export of these products.

New financial ordinances banning further tax-free imports are expected to hit the smuggling trade which thrived on the use of foreign exchange gained by smuggling to buy, mainly in Singapore and Hong Kong, imports to Indonesia which were free of import taxes.

ROCKET EXPLODED IN PLANE'S WING

Cause Of Burmese Tragedy

RANGOON, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): A rocket exploding in the wing of an aircraft during a test flight is believed to have caused the crash in which the pilot, Wing-Commander Selwyn J. Khin, of the Burma Air Force, later died from injuries.

Wing-Commander Khin, 30, was test-flying a rocket-firing aircraft over Kentong on Thursday when he crashed.

Wing-Commander Khin, who was awarded the "Thura" decoration for bravery in Burma, served during World War Two with the Burma Air Squadron in Britain with the rank of Flight-Lieutenant. He was trained in Australia under the empire training scheme.

World Criminal Tribunal To Be Set Up

GENEVA, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations International Law Commission declared yesterday that it was "desirable and possible" to set up an international criminal tribunal.

The Commission said that the tribunal would have competence to try persons charged with genocide and certain other crimes against the international community.

The recommendation for the establishment of the tribunal must be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly.

Delegates announced their recommendation after a prolonged debate on the Nuremberg and Far East tribunals for trying war criminals.

Asians Will No More Be Pawns In Another World War

GENEVA June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Faiz Ahmed, General Secretary of the All-Pakistan Trade Union Federation, addressing the International Labour Organisation conference here yesterday warned that in another world war "nobody can say to which side the masses will swing."

"We were dragged into last two wars not for own interest: we were used as pawns in the world's political game." he said. "The new consciousness which has dawned in Asia will resist dragging the Asian people into another war with all the resources that lie in their command.

"But where the people have no food, clothes shelter, and other necessities of life, they cannot be satisfied with the high-sounding phraseology of freedom. The events in China are a pointer to this situation."

Scavangers On Strike In Rajkot

RAJKOT, June 17. (PTI): Over 500 scavangers of Rajkot town municipality went on a strike Thursday afternoon.

The sweepers, it is stated, were on strike as a protest against transfer of some sweepers to other localities. The strike becam complete terday.

The sweepers are also demanding a salary of Rs. 55 a month as recommended by the enquiry committee appointed by the Government as against the present salary of rupees 37.

The municipal authorities stated today that the strike was illegal as it had been started without due notice. Meanwhile, a sum of Rs. 500 wts sanctioned at last night's meeting of the municipality to make arrangements for meeting the situation.

MEN FROM BLUE CAR ATTACK AND LOOT

Witnesses Examined In Central Bank Sandhurst Road Dacoity Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THREE prosecution witnesses were examined at today's hearing in the Central Bank (Sandhurst Road) dacoity case before Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court.

Ramsagar Jayprakash, the watchman of the Sandhurst Road Branch stated that as he and Babu Karakare, a peon, were carrying the two steel boxes containing the cash out of the van to the office, they were suddenly surrounded by five or six persons. He was then stabbed on the shoulder and in the back. He fell down unconscious on the spot.

Asked as to whether he could identify the accused he said, "No".

The next witness to be examined was Ratanji Mancherji Somariwalla, the driver of the van which carried the cash from the head office to the Sandhurst Road Branch on the morning of 28th December, 1949.

He stated that at the time the cash boxes were being removed he was in his driver's seat. On hearing shouts for help from one of the peons, he came out and saw the watchman being surrounded by some persons who were removing the cash boxes to a blue car which was parked further down the road.

He saw the watcahman and Babu Karakare lying unconscious on the road. He went towards the blue car but he was attacked with sticks on the head by one the persons standing near the car, which was then driven away towards Prarthana Samaj. The inmates of the blue car took away one steel box with them and threw down the empty cash box on the road. The box which was shown in the court as an exhibit was identified by the witness. He too could not identify any of the accused.

The last witness to be examined for the day was Gurubux Singh Deshumal. He stated he came to know Munnesh and Baboo, accused five and four, through Fida Hussein, the owner of a tailoring shop at Worli, where he was staying after his release from Nasik Jail. Later he also came to know Mushtaq Hussein, accused number three, Continuing his evidence, he said on the night of 26th December, 1949, Babu and Munnesh did not sleep in the shop as usual but returned to the place in the morning next day at about 5 a.m. Munnesh told him that he had brought a car. Of the two accused, Munesh and Baboo, he stated that Baboo knew driving.

JOB AND REVOLVERS

On 28th December, 1948, the day of dacoity, both the accused, the witness continued, got up at 6 in the morning. The witness was then asked to join them for some "job" if he wished. The nature of the job was, however, not disclosed to him, as he would know it on the spot. He, however, declined to go with them.

Munesh told him that Mushtaq (accused three) had two revolvers with him.

At about 11 a.m. same day Babu returned to the shop, and he was looking nervous. Witness asked him as to what the matter was but he gave no reply and asked for Fida Hussein, the owner of the tailoring shop. Baboo then took out two or three photos, tore them to bite and burnt them. One of the photos was of Munesh, the other was of a friend Shyam, (of accused four and five).

THEY TELL

Afterwards Baboo told the witness that they had looted the Central Bank Branch at Sandhurst Road. He (Baboo) said that he himself, Munesh, Mushtaq and two others, whose names were not disclosed, took part in it.

At about 8 or 9 p.m. same day, Mushtaq came to the tailoring shop with one, Aabu Baker and asked the witness where Munesh was to be found.

SHARE LOOT

He told witness that they had looted the Central Bank that day and his share of the loot was with Munesh.

At the same time, one Hansraj also came to the shop. He had a copy of a local evening paper from which he learnt that the amount involved was Rupees four to five lakhs.

In the meantime Fida Hussein, also came to the shop. Hansraj suggested to the latter that they should go to Kalyan in search of Munesh, accused five.

Further hearing of the case will be resumed on Tuesday, 20th June.

Inspector Sami and Sub-Inspectors Nair and Potdar investigated the case.

DIXON TO VISIT GILGIT

SRINAGAR, June 17 (PTI): Sir Owen Dixon will visit northern areas of Gilgit and Skardu on Monday, it was learnt here today.

Leaving early on Monday morning he will fly to Rawalpindi in a United Nations plane. From there he will fly to Gilgit in a Pakistan air force plane. Mediator Dixon is expected to land in Gilgit and visit one of the adjoining out posts. After his return to Srinagar he is expected to visit Ladakh.

Dixon Aerially Surveys Kashmir Valley

SRINAGAR, June 17, (UPI): Sir Owen Dixon, U. N. Mediator on Kashmir, had an aerial survey of Kashmir Valley this morning from a United Nations plane. The plane took off at 9-15 a.m. this morning from Srinagar aerodrome.

After eight days' strenuous tour of Kashmir on both the sides of the cease-fire line, Sir Owen spent the major portion of the day yesterday in his study at the Guest House in Srinagar going through the files covering background of the Kashmir question.

MANGO PLANTS FOR RAJGHAT

INODRE, June 17 (UPI): Five hundred mango plants are being sent from Indore garden nurseries to to be planted at Rajghat during the national "Tree Plantation Week" This is a part of the contribution from Madhya Bharat to the celebration of the week.

Muezzin's Call For Peace

NAZARETH, June 17, (PTI-Reuter): Sheikh Tahar el Tabari, high Muslim dignitary and possible successor to the Mufti of Jerusalem, last night broadcast to 120,000 Muslims in Israel calling for Arab and Jewish leaders to get together in peace talks for the good of the Middle East.

The broadcast was on the occasion of the night feast at the end of the first day's fast in Ramadan.

Retrenchment For Efficiency!

BELGAUM, June 17, (PTI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, said here yesterday that the object of retrenchment was not merely to save money, but to bring about more efficiency in the administration.

"Entertaining more servants than necessary affects the efficiency of the administration," he told a pres conference.

The Minister is on a six-day visit to Belgaum to investigate into the possibility and scope for retrenchment.

Footboard Travellers Convicted

BOMBAY, Saturday: During the period of 10 days from June 1 to 10, the number of prosecutions launched by the B. B. and C. I. Railway against footboard travellers on the Bombay local section was 22. The prosecution resulted in the conviction of 16. The cases against 6 offenders are still pending.

London Pepper Easy

LONDON, June 16.

The pepper market was easier on freer offers of Indonesian and buyers were apathy. Black lampong, June-July was quoted at 7-1/2 shillings and white muntok was offered at 13sh 8d. shipping weight with white sarawak quoted at 14sh delivered weight per c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar June shipment quoted around 780 shillings per cwt c.i.f. United Kingdom

London Copra And Oil

LONDON, June 16.

The copra market was steadier on improved enquiries. Philippines offered sparingly at 193 dollars per ton bulk for Straits-Dutch, East Indies fair merchantable quoted at 80-1/2 sterling delivered weight both per ton c.i.f. The coconut oil market was quiet with straits in drums £120. in bulk £117, Ceylon in drums £120, in bulk £114, all per ton c.i.f. June-July shipment.

HARMONIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF KOLWADA RELIEF CAMP

Agreement Reached Between Two Opposing Groups

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A complete agreement has been reached between the two groups of inmates of the Kolwada Relief Camp. The agreement envisages changes in the constitution of the Housing Society, which has been in charge of the Camp, so as to make it more broad-based and acceptable to a great majority of the residents of the Camp,

Following the recent disturbance in the Camp, the Government of Bombay appointed an Officer of the Rehabilitation Department to enquire into the differences in the Camp and to suggest ways and means to bring about harmonious conditions and a more acceptable administration in the Camp. The enquiry showed that the Co-operative Housing Society in charge of the Camp had been performing its functions as adequately as possible, having regard to the limitations on its funds, owing to non-payment of rents by a majority of inmates for a long time. While some of the minor allegations against the Society were found to be true, the main difficulties that arose out of inadequate amenities and maintenance of the Camp could be attributed to the paucity of funds at the disposal of the Society. The unsatisfactory conditions in the Camp were the root cause of the agitation against the Society and certain outside influence also had been at work to incite feelings.

SECRETARIAT CONFERENCE.

The report of the Enquiry Officer was discussed by Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, with representatives of the two groups in the Camp at a conference, at the Secretariat, yesterday. The Joint Secretary, Rehabilitation Department, and the Director of Rehabilitation were also present at the Conference.

At the Conference, a complete agreement was reached between the two groups after discussions lasting over three hours and a half. The agreement was facilitated by the ready and commendable offer of Sardar Pratap Singh, President of the Co-operative Society, to retire from the affairs of the Society and resign his membership also.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

The agreement envisages changes in the constitution of the Housing Society so as to make it more broad-based and acceptable to a great majority of the residents of the Camp. It has also been decided to confine the membership of the Society to certain categories of displaced persons only and to lower the monetary contribution entitling a person to become a member of the Society.

It is proposed to incorporate the decision taken at the Conference in the constitution of the Society at a General Body meeting to be called within the next few days and to hold fresh elections for a new Managing Committee of the Society as soon as possible thereafter.

At the Conference, there was general recognition of the duties of the residents of the Camp towards the Society in the matter of payment of outstanding dues and an agreement was reached that the payment of arrears of rent should be made over the next 12 months.

The Government trusts that the agreement reached between the two groups of the Camp will conduce to more harmonious and efficient administration of the affairs of the Camp and it will benefit all the residents of the Camp.

Industrial Dispute

The industrial dispute between the Messrs. Warner Brothers First National Pictures, Inc., Bombay, and its workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri M. C. Shah.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Central and Southern America, Europe, Mediterranean countries Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on June 21, 1950 by P. and O. RMS. "HIMALAYA" Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on June 20 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Agricultural Debtors Relief Rules

Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government in the Development Department, Secretariat, Bombay, or to the officer concerned with the administration of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act.

Retrenched Workers In A Tense Mood

PATNA, June 17, (PTI): A "tense situation" has arisen in Dalsingsarai (Darbhanga District) following the sudden serving of retrenchment notices by the management of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company on 382 permanent workers. according to a communication received here from the Assistant Secretary of the Bihar branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The Assistant Secretary has urged upon the Central and State Governments to intervene immediately to have the notice withdrawn.

No incidents have been reported.

AMENDMENT TO REVENUE CODE

Government Seeks Power To Amalgamate Villages

The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, is proposed to be so amended as to empower the Government to transfer lands from one village to another, or amalgamate two or more villages, or constitute a new village for the convenience of the revenue administration, as also to alter the limits of a mahal. The amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of June 16, 1950.

There is apparently no section in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which empowers Government or the Collector to transfer a survey number or survey numbers from one village to another in the same taluka, as section 126 appears to refer to lands within the village site or gaothan. Such transfers have been made in the past by notifications under section 7 of the Code or by a Collector's order under section 126, but it is thought that neither section is applicable to lands transferred from one village to another. It is, therefore, considered necessary to insert a new section 7A in the Code empowering the Government to transfer lands from one village to another, or amalgamate two or more villages, or constitute a new village for the convenience of the revenue administration.

Section 7 of the Code, as it stands at present, does not empower the Government to alter the limits of a mahal. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 7 in order to confer this power on the Government.

Magistrate's Strictures Against Police

PROSECUTION CASE WEAK: ACCUSED FREED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

M. K. RAGHAWAN, Wilfred Asdan Britto and Cashmeri Domnic Rodrick who were charged for serving more than one substantial dish at one meal to a bogus customer at Astoria Hotel and for aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence were found not guilty and acquitted by Mr. J. M. Barot at the Mazagaon Police Court.

The panchas in this case were declared unreliable witnesses by the Magistrate who observed that D. I. Khan was not subjected to an examination, and it appeared that he himself had brought the bogus customer and the panchas. This fact, he said, was concealed by the pancha who at first tried to make out that he was "picked up on the road"

Besides, he said, one of the panchas was the brother of the bogus customer, but he had tried to hide the fact by not disclosing his father's name.

Another material point considered by the Magistrate was the disclosure in the prosecution evidence that the bogus customer and the panchas admitted there was another man seated at the table where the bogus customer was seated, but they said that that man had finished his food and had left the table after the police arrived.

The Magistrate observed "If this statement is true, I think this is the limit to which police officers go in neglecting to record correct incidents. If the other man was seated there, it was their duty to stop him and find out as to what he ordered."

Another point stressed by the Magistrate was that "the fact that one of the panchas had given the signal was also very significant, showing that they were equally anxious as the bogus customer to prove their case."

The Magistrate held that "curry alone is no dish," and even on this the prosecution would fail

ACTOR ACQUITTED

Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, acquitted Kamal Zamindar an actor of the charge of attacking Mrs Shakuntala Jankidass, wife of the Olympic cycling champ of India.

The prosecution case was that the accused had known the complainant for about a year. One morning in September 1949 the accused without provocation abused Mrs. Jankidass and slapped her. The victim later lodged a complaint with the police.

The C.P.M. in discharging the accused stated that the witness brought forward by the complainant had been completely discredited in cross-examination. The Magistrate further emphasised that the prosecution had failed to bring home the guilt of the accused, and that the prosecution case had collapsed

Said To Have Assaulted Mother

Following an altercation with his mother, Habib Kassam is alleged to have assaulted her with a wooden rule, inflicting grievous injuries on her. She was admitted into hospital for treatment. He was arrested by the Dongri Police and released on bail.

Victim Of The Old Trick

Palidas Kisan was arrested last afternoon by the Byculla Police and produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

The complainant stated that while he was proceeding along Dockyard Road, he was approached by the accused who represented to him that he was a "saint" gifted with extraordinary powers. It is alleged that the accused then induced him to part with his gold ring and studs saying that he would increase their weight.

The complainant who was tempted by the prospect of getting rich quick parted with his gold ring and studs; but the accused on the pretext of going to the lavatory, failed to return. He was, however, subsequently arrested and released on bail of Rs. 200

Alleged Loiterer Arrested

Chatrapati Shivaji Bhosle who was alleged to have found loitering in a suspicious manner on Mayo Road last night at about one a.m. was arrested by the Colaba Police as he could not furnish a satisfactory explanation for his presence there.

He was offered a bail of Rs. 100, but as he could not furnish the amount, it was reduced to Rs. 50 by Mr. R. S. Parikh Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY

NERAL MATHERAN SERVICE AS THE MONSOON has set in, the public are advised that the passenger services between Neral and Matheran will run up to and inclusive of June 24, 1950, subject to weather conditions permitting. After the 24th instant, the section will be entirely CLOSED.

(8053)

Gateman's Alertness Averts Disaster

BAREILLY, June 17 (PTI): The promptness of a gateman in stopping the oncoming Agra-Bareilly Express when he found fishplates missing from the track over which it would pass, saved the train from accident in the early hours of Thursday morning.

Noticing fishplates missing on a par of the line between Bashartunj and Ramgang stations on the Bareilly-Aligarh branch line, he rushed his gangmen to the spot and was able to halt the Agra train some distance from the place.

The district authorities, high C.I.D. officials and officers of the E.I. Railway sub-divisional headquarters have left for the scence of the occurrence for an on-the-spot investigation.

RADIO CLUB STRIKE CALLED OFF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The ten-day-old strike of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club Employees ended successfully following an agreement between the management of the Radio Club and the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union.

By the terms of the agreement the wage scales have been revised granting substantial increments and increase in dearness allowance. The workers will also be paid wages for the strike period, and there will be no victimization. The workers have now resumed their normal duties

Stevedore Workers Get Notices

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over three nundred stevedore workers employed on monthly basis have been served with notices. They were threatened with dismissal from service unless they reported on duty immediately.

The Union spokesman stated that this was "a clever ruse to divide the monthly and daily wage workers and disrupt their solidarity. The workers are in no mood to attend duty unless the lock-out is lifted and negotiations with the Union are opened".

Old Rupees In Grain

AURANGABAD, June 17, (UPI): A Food Department official while searching hidden foodgrains at Shelgaon last week recovered 1,000 Queen Victoria silver rupees. He also unearthed quantity of hidden grain.

Madhya Bharat Bhils To Launch Struggle

MOVE TO FORCE STATE TO INTRODUCE PROHIBITION

GWALIOR, June 16 (UPI).

SHRI BALESHWAR DAYAL, Bhil leader and President of the Madhya Bharat Kisan Panchayat, said here in an interview to the Press that the anti-drink movement in the Bhil areas of the State, will be started after June 23 when the time limit given to the Chief Minister, Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya to find a satisfactory solution of the problem would be over.

The form of the struggle, he said, will be decided at the forthcoming meeting of the State Kisan Panchayat at Indore on June 21.

Shri Baleshwar Dayal, however, said that the movement will not follow the usual pattern on "satyagraha" and added that it would force the Government to accept their demand of introducing prohibition in the districts predominantly populated by bhils and tribal people.

Shri Baleshwar Dayal accused the Madhya Bharat Government of violating the promise given to Shri Ramany Mishra, General Secretary of the All India Kisan Panchayat, that in the event of their suspending the movement for one month, the Government would take necessary steps to introduce prohibition in the Bhil area.

Contrary to the Congress policy of introducing prohibition, Shri Dayal said that the Madhya Bharat Government were taking repressive measures against poor Bhils whose only crime was that they were demanding closure of liquor shops and distilleries. The movement, however, spraed like wild fire and the entire tribal people demanded with one voice.

Quarrel Over Berries: 3 Killed

CALCUTTA, June 17 (PTI): Three persons were killed in a clash between two groups of people in village Mahala in Sylhet, according to an East Bengal Government press note issued in Dacca yesterday. The clash followed a quarrel over plucking of blackberries, the note said.

Police pickets were posted and no further trouble was apprehended, the note stated, adding, "Vigorous police investigation under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of Police is proceeding and five arrests have been made."

LEFT-UNITY MEETING

Opposition Leaders Invited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Invitations to prominent opposition leaders, including Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, have been extended to participate in the Socialist-sponsored conference of opposition parties in the country, scheduled to take place in Bombay on July 1 and 2.

The conference has been convened at the instance of the Socialist leader Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan to take concerted and joint steps to ensure free and fair elections when Republican India goes to polls next spring.

All parties except the Communists are expected to take part in the discussions. Invitations have been sent to the Workers' and Peasants' Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Depressed Class League and other opposition groups. Most of the parties, it is learnt, have accepted the invitation.

Socialist circles point out that the conference is not convened with a view to achieving leftist unity in the country, as has been reported in a section of the press.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan arrived in Bombay today in connection with party work.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter)—Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States called on the Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson at the State Department late yesterday.

She declined to comment on the purpose of her call.

The Nazis Are Back

GENEVA, June 17, (PTI-Reuter):— Mr. Emil Solomon Sachs, South African Labour Party leader, yesterday condemned the Union Government's "apartheid" (segregation) policy as "a nauseating repetition" of Nazi race laws.

Mr. Sachs issued a statement, which he said was personal and did not necessarily express the views of any organisation.

He accused the Nationalist (Government) Party of "erecting a pyramid of racial hatred." "The entire national life is being corroded, warped, and distorted".

"By pursuing a policy of racial oppression, the Government will arouse the entire African continent, including its own non-Europeans, to revolt."

AKYAB HARBOUR TO BE REBUILT

RANGOON, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): The great rice exporting port of Burma, Akyab, is to be rebuilt at an approximate cost of upees seven laksh in the course of the next few months, according to U. Aung Zan Wai, Minister for Minorities in a newspaper interview here. (The sunken wreck of the "Indus" jutting out in midharbour and scores of British landing craft stalled on its mudbanks proclaim the havoc caused to the harbour by the war.)

BURMA'S PEACE PLAN ALMOST SUCCESSFUL

RANGOON, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Peace Committee which met here under the presidentship of the Prime Minister Thakin Nu today decided to hold a mass rally of citizens on July 19—the third anniversary of the death of Aung San and his colleagues, and the deadline set under "the peace within one year plan".

Reviewing the work of the past eleven months, the meeting held that the peace plan was 95 per cent successful. The meeting further decided that the future slogan of the Union should be "peace, solidarity, and rehabilitation".

Truman's Second Veto

WASHINGTON, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman yesterday vetoed the Basing Point Bill—a measure that would have guaranteed individual businessmen the right to absorb fright charges and sell their products at uniform delivered prices.

In a message to the Senate, Mr. Truman said he was convinced the Bill would "obscure' rather than clarify", existing laws relating to pricing practice.

It was the second controversial measure veoted by the President in recent months. Both the disputed bills widely split Democratic ranks. The first was a bill which would have freed independent gas producers from Federal regulations.

INDIA GETTING FAVOURED TREATMENT IN CHINA

Mao More Friendly With Nehru

NEW YORK, June 16 (PTI-Reuter)

THE New York "Times," in a d espatch from its Hong Kong correspondent, reported that India is now the one country outside the Soviet Union and people's democracies, to get "favoured courtesies" in Peking.

The 600-word report was headed, "Chinese Reds give special attention to India": "Nehru envoy gets favoured courtesies—Communists stress common frontier."

Giving an example of the "special treatment" given to India, the report said, "the official news report describing the massive May Day parade in Peking listed India as the only country except the Soviet Union and the people's democracies represented on the viewing platform".

MORE FRIENDLY WITH NEHRU

The despatch added that the Chinese Communist Government "had been far more friendly with the Government of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru than with any other large nation of the non-Communist world."

The report referred to the warm reception" given to Mr. K. M. Panikkar, India's Ambasador, and said that texts of speeches made on the occasion of the Indian dplomat's presentation of credentials to Mao Tse-Tung "were boadcast by the Peiping Radio".

One week later, Mao gave a state dinner in honour of Mr. Panikkar a report of which was circulated to the Chinese press throughout the country by the official news service.

"The New China news agency also noted that Mr. Panikkar had separately called on such top Communist leaders as Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and Lieu Shao-Chi.

There were fourteen fires in Kanpur during the fortnight ending June 15 resulting in the loss of property worth Rs 160,000, according to the fortnightly report issued by the Relional Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh.

GHETTO RED BILL BEING AMENDED

CAPE TOWN, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Minister of Justice Mr. Charles Ewart moved two amendments yesterday modifying the powers of the Government under the Suppression of Communism Bill.

He had announced he would put forward these amendments when he moved the second reading of the bill given in the House of Assembly here earlier this week.

The first amendment provided that the powers conferred by the Bill on the Governor-General or Administrator of South-West Africa and on the Minister of Justice could be exercised only after consideration of a report by a committee appointed by the Minister.

It proposed that this committee should consist of three persons one of whom must be a law adviser of the Justice department and one a Senior Magistrate.

The other amendment provided that a strike or lockout, as defined in the Industrial Conciliation Act. following a labour dispute for settlement of which prescribed proceedings had been taken, or promotion of or participation in such a strike or lockout would not be regarded as an unlawful act or promotion of disturbance or disorder in the terms of the bill's definition of Communism.

Peoples Of The World Must Unite To Win Peace

U. N. PROVIDES MACHINERY TO FIGHT HUNGER POVERTY AND DISEASE ON GLOBAL SCALE

BY JOHN BOYD ORR

IN THE last fifty years science has advanced more than in the two thousand previous years and given mankind greater powers over the forces of nature than the ancients ascribed to their gods, writes John Boyd Orr in the "Nation"

In the same period the idea of the rights of the individual, which caused such changes in Europe, has spread among the coloured races, and they have become dynamic, demanding freedom and a political status and standard of living equal to those of the white race. The present worldwide revolution is due to the difficulty of adjusting human society to the terrific impact of modern science. Changes commensurate with the magnitude of the new forces are inevitable.

In producing the airplane and the wireless, science has created a new international political environment to which governments must adjust their foreign policies. Almost as important are the new industrial conditions it has created. With the advance of technology more and more goods can be produced with less and less labour. After the First World War the economic problem was no longer one of production but of finding markets through which the output of industry and agriculture could be dispersed and consumed.

The only solution nineteenth-century economics could offer was to cut down production to the level of economic demand. Land went out of cultivation while the people were hungry. Factories were idle while people needed the things they could produce. At an economic conference in 1933 Viscount Bruce warned governments that an economics system which for its own preservation restricted the production and distribution of things urgently required by the majority of mankind was one that could not endure. He predicted disaster. It came. Unemployment was cured, first in Germany and then in other countries, by the manufacture of armaments for the Second World War.

During the last war, when there was a market for everything that could be produced, the productive capacity of Canada and the United States, which were outside the battle area, increased 100 per cent. What the United States and Canada have done all countries can do. Nearly every country in the world is now emulating them and becoming industrialized as rapidly as it can. Already the acute post-war shortage of goods has been made good, and the fight for markets has begun. Shall we again adjust supply to effective economic demand, and cure unemployment by preparation for another world war, or will governments co-operate in a new world economic system that will provide an assured market for all that modern science can produce?

There can be no peace in the world so long as a large proportion of the population lack the necessities of life and believe that a change of the political and economic system will make them available. World peace must be based on world plenty.

NEARLY SUCCEEDED

During the First World War the suggestion for a world government in the form of a League of Nations came from America. It would be wrong to belittle the League. The conception was so sound that it nearly succeeded Two reasons may be given for its failure. European governments with their long tradition of economic conflict and war were more concerned with their own selfish interests than with the contribution they could make to the building of a world state; and they were too much concerned with politics and too little with economics.

After the Second World War another attempt was made to form a world government. The United Nations is a better organization than the League. In addition to the Assembly and the Security Council, where the delegates of the Foreign Office meet, there are the specialized agencies—the Food and Agricultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Economic and Social Council, and so on—through which nations can co-operate to apply science to develop the resources of the earth. And there is the World Bank to provide the necessary credits to enable them to do their work.

Here at last mankind has the machinery through which governments can join in eliminating hunger, poverty, and disease, and in creating prosperity in agriculture, industry, and trade which will be permanent because based on the needs of the people.

Unfortunately, these agencies have neither the authority nor the funds they need to enable them to do the job for which they were established. If the sixty governments represented on them would agree to devote to them one unit of their currency for every hundred they are spending on preparation for war, and allow them freedom of action, I venture to predict that within a few years the political issues which divide nations would become meaningless and the obstacles to peace disappear.

Some think that the United Nations, because it has not fulfilled the high hopes of 1946, has failed like the League. As a matter of fact, though but an infant organization, it has a fine record of achievement both in stopping local wars and in getting nations to co-operate in regional, agricultural, and economic development. Some think the worst horrors of war might be avoided by an international agreement not to use nuclear weapons. This is a vain hope. No religious or moral principle will prevent the use of any weapon in war, for war is the denial of the fundamental principles of all great religions. A limited war is an impossibility. It would be easier to outlaw war itself than to outlaw any special weapon.

FIRST STEP

The first step toward peace must be an easing of the existing political tension. This might be brought about by application of the calm light of reason to the present dangerous situation. The main tension is between Communist Russia and capitalist America. Let them get rid of their fear of each other by realising that the world will never be dominated by either Moscow or Washington. Neither the capitalist nor the Communist ideology will be destroyed by direct attack or by fifth-column infiltrations from within. Capitalism has proved so successful in creating wealth and raising the workers' standard of living, while at the same time enlarging the freedom of the individual, that people in capitalist or Socialist countries will not exchange their way of life for a foreign ideology.

On the other hand, the Russian Communist government has also been successful in its great expansion of technical education, in its public-health work, and in its industrial and agricultural development.

The real evil of the Russian Communist state is not communism. It is the secret police and the concentration camp. But let us in the West not be too self-righteous.

It is not so long ago that we had our slave plantations and short shrift for anyone who threatened to undermine the authority of the state. The hope is that Russia will evolve along the same lines as the Western democracies. Unfortunately, the threat of war acting as a pressure from without probably consolidates the present system.

But permanent peace cannot be attained merely by efforts to prevent war. We shall be on the road to world unity and peace when the nations of the world jointly begin to apply science to develop the world's resources for the benefit of all. The means of co-operation are ready and waiting in the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The difficulty is to get a real beginning. Why should the members of the U.N. not consider some concrete measure like the elimination of disease through the World Health Organization, or doubling the world food supply through the joint work of the other specialized agencies, with all nations contributing the funds through the World Bank in proportion to their wealth?

NEW GESTURE

The nation or group of nations which made a great new gesture of good will by offering to collaborate with all governments in a simple and concrete plan of world development would win the allegiance of the people of all countries, sick to death as they are of political conflict and preparation for war. The government which is strongest and surest of itself is the one which should take the lead in this move for peace. The way other governments received such an offer would be an acid test of their intentions. Any which refused to collaborate could rightly be ostracized from the family of nations.

In the last resort, the decision of peace or war lies with the people. Even in totalitarian countries the leader must justify his actions in the eyes of the people. If a world plebiscite were taken, there would be ten thousand votes for world unity and peace to one for war. The people of the world are getting together in international organisations—the United World Federalists, the Crusade for World Government, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Friendship League, the Students' International Federalist Movement, the Committee to Prepare a World Citizen Movement, and many others. I have mentioned only those with which I have had some connection. And these organizations are now getting together in a World Movement for World Federal Government.

If this people's movement continues to grow as it has grown in the last few years, and delegates from all countries meet in conference, a great contribution will be made to an international spirit of friendship and every movement for peace will be strengthened. Peaceloving governments will feel that in working for world unity they have the support not only of their own peoples but of many millions in other countries.

If the peoples of the world with one united voice demand world unity and peace they will get it. It is the duty of every person of intelligence and goodwill to support one or the other of these international organizations.

NO MARRIAGE FOR SHOW GIRLS

"No marriage while the show is on" is the rule producer Cecil Londeau is laying down for actresses arranging in his show "Sauce Piquante" at the Cambridge Theatre. He has also taken out insurance against the girls' marrying: PHOTO SHOWS: Three of the girls in the "No Marriage". (L. to R.): DEAN BAYLESS, PATRICIA DANE and AUDREY HEPBURN.

PAST PAGEANT OF INDIA

(Continued from page 10)

watching from the bank, for a fat grey spider lurks in the middle like a moving pupil!

"From the green silence we ride into a glade echoing and pealing with bird song. Bulbuls, golden orioles, with their plaintive 'peeho peeho', the sweet whistling of fruit pigeons, a hoopoe opening and shutting his lovely crest, 'Uk! uk!' A golden woodpecker, minivets, barbets, ioras, beeeaters, drongoes.... they are all singing and calling till the whole glade rings like a church filled with boys' voice. Just a suddenly as we ride into that bird-church we have ridden out of it."

Past Pageant

THE later and longer part of this book shows us the author's life against a different background in Sind, of which her husband became Commissioner in 1916. "We have entered on a new phase. When Henry leaves the Province a salute of twenty-one guns is fired." Here, the social life is on a far grander scale; the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon pay a State visit; there are huge formal parties, and etiquette is observed to the last fraction of an inch, though sometimes all precautions are shattered by superior disorganization.

Some of the happiest of Lady Lawrence's days were spent in the hills at Ziarat among the juniper trees and sweet lavender-like khushbu plants glorying in the keen, clear air, the coolness, the freedom. Here, as everywhere, she gives us pictures of the people she meets, and more particularly of the natives, that are clear and living.

It is not for nothing that her forbears have served India so long and have loved its people. India was not to them a country to be exploited, but a land to be guided into the peace and prosperity which now, alas, seem again so far from it. Lady Lawrence sees with eyes like theirs; the endpapers of her books and its illustrations.

This diary covers only four years and ends at a time of trouble; one hopes, turning the last page, that there is more of it still unpublished and that we shall be allowed to see it, for this book is definitely important. Among books on India, among the records of England's influence on and work—and sacrifice—for that land it should have a lasting place. It was obviously not written to impress, but it impresses; it opens a window on to its place and period, and its protagonists move across its hot Indian sunshine clear-cut and alive.

It records a regime that is past and will never come again but, as unchanging as the fly in amber, we shall have it here as long as literature lasts. The whole book is fascinating reading and, more than that, fills out with an authentic colour many of the black and wihte lines of history.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

BPOA CREATES HISTORY—ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS REJECTED BY GENERAL BODY—FUTILE EFFORTS TO SHIFT LOSS ON OTHERS—WINDFALL FOR BPHA—ENGLAND'S SUCCESS IN FIRST TEST —UNSPORTING CONDUCT AT COOPERAGE—HOCKEY TEAM FROM PAKISTAN—CYCLISTS ABROAD.

An event of an unprecedented and amazing character in the sporting history of Bombay was enacted at the Governor's pavilion of the CCI on Tuesday last when the General Body of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association threw out the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts presented by the Managing Committee most unceremoniously.

I am feeling so disappointed that I was not able to attend this important meeting owing to an attack of influenza. I wanted to be enlightened on many points in regard to the accounts, especially the expenditure of Rs. 70,000 in connection with the last Indian Olympic Games held in our city which is said to have involved the BPOA to a huge loss of Rs. 45,000. I still remain unenlightened in these respects.

It transpires from the newspaper reports that the meeting was preoccupied with rather unimportant questions—at any rate they appear so to me. First was the admission of three club representatives to the meeting, one of whom was A. F. S. Talyarkhan. And the other was whether the abovementioned loss of Rs. 45,000 had anything to do with the BPOA.

Vice-President K. G. Lohana occupied the chair.

TALYARKHAN REFUSED ADMISSION AGAIN

In recalling last year's incident when Lohana refused Talyarkhan permission to attend the BPOA meeting, I had warned "Bobby" to be forewarned and forearmed. It seems that the Anjuman-i-Islam Sports Association let him down badly in this respect. They did not send in the letter of authorisation in good time.

However that may be, I do not see why a sporting body like the BPOA should be so very particular in a small matter like this. Surely the heavens would not have fallen if Talyarkhan and the two others were allowed to take part in the proceedings. Anyway a good deal of time seem to have been wasted on this technical point.

"AMBIGUITIES AND DISCREPANCIES"

While the BPOA appears to be so very strict in the application of its rules and regulations to others, its rulers stand supremely above the constitution It is common knowledge that the members of the General Council are rarely informed about its meetings. It would be interesting to know if the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts which admittedly contained "some ambiguities and discrepancies" were approved by the General Council before they were presented to the General Body. At any rate many of its members were not aware of any meeting being called for the purpose.

EFFORTS TO SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY

Unfortunately for the Olympic administrators they had swallowed too much this time even for their constant friends and supporters to keep their eyes shut The annual drain of a few thousands was a paltry affair in comparison with the enormous deficit of Rs. 45,000 If the organisers of the Indian Games had stayed their hands after spending the Rs. 25,000 collected, there would not have been serious opposition—even though this sum was too much for the purpose.

But they left a deluge behind them in the shape of bills to the tune of Rs. 45,000. A false hope was raised that the Government o Bombay would come to their rescue by donating that sum from the National Sports Fund.

Finding that the Authorities are not prepared to extend their help, they are now trying to shift the responsibility for the debt on others.

FANTASTIC PLEA

This is the first time I have heard the fantastic plea that the BPOA had nothing to do with the National Meet. Who else could be responsible for it? Maybe, the Organising Committee. But the IOA did not ask the Organising Committee to conduct it. It was not even in existence. It was the BPOA which undertook to run the show at its own risk. How can it say now that it was not responsible for it?

As a matter of fact , the BPOA Executive owned the responsibility for it in the Annual Report and tried to claim credit for same. It may be that they had appointed an Organising Council and various committees for the successful management of the Games. From what I have heard these 'ad hoc' Bodies never met nor functioned. Probably they worked through their Secretaries only in terms of money! Whatever that may be the fact remains that the entire Managing Committee of the BPOA was involved in it both individually and collectively. They cannot get away from it.

VOTE OF CENSURE

The rejection of the Annual Report and accounts amounts to a vote of censure on the Committee. On their own admission before the meeting, they had not presented true facts before it. The meeting did the right thing in not permitting the counting of votes for election of the Committee. How can a new Committee come into being until the old accounts are cleared?

Let us see what the Committee has to say now. What we want is an unvarnished truth of the whole affair. It is immaterial to the public or to the creditors whether the BPOA Executive or the Organising Council were responsible for the mess. It is the permanent body and its Officials who must shoulder all the blame.

What we want is a complete statement of accounts, supported by vouchers. We shall then know where the money has been drained away.

The Government would therefore do well to have a thorough enquiry made into this episode before the curtain is rung down on it finally.

TATAS TO THE RESCUE

Another sporting association which has been suffering from heavy losses annually is the B.P.H.A. To meet the latest deficit of about Rs. 11,000 a Hockey Dance was arranged at the Green's last week-end. It brought in a handsome profit of Rs. 7,000. In addition a donation of Rs. 10,000 from Sir Ratan Tata Trust and another of Rs. 1,.000 from J. R. D. Tata was announce

The B.P.H.A. is extremely fortunate in having an enthusiastic President like Naval Tata at its head—with the the fortunes of the House of Tatas behim. Therefore the Hockey Association does not feel the pinch of chronic losses as others do. Still it will be wiser for Naval to find out the true causes and reasons which lead to these annual drains. No sporting body can live for ever on charity. It must be able to pay s own way.

Now that the B.P.H.A. has been saved half the year's ground expense, after its change of venue to the Cooperage, I do not see why there should be any loss at all either for the B.P.H.A. or the W.I.F.A. Something appears to be wrong somewhere Naval must find it out.

GRATIFYING RESULT FOR ENGLAND

England has every reason to be gratified with her splendid success in the first Test match against West Indies at Old Trafford. With two of her old stalwarts Denis Compton and Cyril Washbrook out of action, She entered the field with a certain amount of trepidation. This would certainly have been converted into a panic, and eventual defeat when the 20-year-old visiting leg brea bowler, Albert Valentine dismissed half the home side with only 88 on the board, had not Trevor Bailey and Evans joined together in a gallant fight to avert the disaster. The latter was fortunate in recording his first Test Century in the bargain.

Valentine might have achieved the great feat of bagging all the ten wickets in the first innings had not his compatriot Ramadhin, deprived him o fthe last two victims. Still his was a highly creditable performance. His analysis of 50 overs, 14 maidens 104 runs and 8 wickets tells its own alluring tale.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED

The home team paid the tourists back in their own coin. Young spin-bowler Bob Berry and Hollies were mainly responsible for skiting out the visitors for comparatively small total. Eventually England won by 202 runs—their first Test success at home since 1947. The MCC team which toured West Indies in 1948, were defeated by the home side twice having drawn in the remaining Tests.

The present success is sure to create a good deal of confidence in the minds of the British Cricketers who were feeling greatly depressed by the repeated failures of their bowlers to get the better of the opposing batsmen. It may be hoped that the initial success met by Berry and Hollies will continue to help England to win the rubber in the long run. There is no doubt the home team will be considerably strengthened by the return of Compton and Washbrook in the firing line.

NOTORIOUS WICKET MADE WORSE

The West Indians are keenly disappointed at the turn of events. Their Captaing, John Goddard, blamed the treacherous pitch which he described as a "broken road", for their sorry plight on the fourth day of the match. The fact was that the wicket was the wirst ever seen in a recent Test even for the notorious old Trafford, considering that there was no rain to spoil it. It was working prudely right from the commencement of the contest. It is said that it was intended to be a sporting wicket giving even chances to batsmen and bowlers. The result however shows that it was more in favour of bowlers than batsmen. Maybe that the present day batsmen being accustomed to batting on a plumb wicket found the rough surface uncomfortable.

There can not be any excuse for Goddard to protest against the unplayable condition of the pitch. Had he won the toss as he generally does, and batted first, he might have seen the home team in the same predicament as he was in. I wonder if the wickets in the remaining Tests will follow Manchester. Then all the engagements are sure to be exciting in the extreme.

UNSPORTING CONDUCT

Unsporting conduct is again in the news and the players involved are Cajetan Braganza of St. Francis Goans and Krishnan of Tata Sports Club. The former has been suspended sine die and the latter for a month. Some people are rather intrigued about the difference in punishment meted out to the two offending players by the WIFA Committee.

It is stated that it was Krishnan who started the trouble. But he is let off with a milder punishment.

Those who cannot keep their temper under proper control have no business to enter the sporting field. They should engage themselves in such pastime which suits their temperament without hurting anybody else.

HOCKEY TEAM FROM PAKISTAN

The visit of a representative hockey team from Pakistan, under the managership of Bashir Ali Sheikh, Ex-Treasurer of the Indian Hockey Federation and now Secretary of the Pakistan controlling body for hockey, is welcome. They have already played some matches at Delhi and have been cordially received by the citizens of the Indian Capital. They have been presented with suitable mementos which they will carry home for remembrance.

A similar "Good will" team is likely to be sent from India to West Pakistan next season. This sort of exchange of friendly visits is bound to create confidence and cordiality between the peoples of the sister countries. I would only suggest that the teams should consist of members of all communities as far as possible. At any rate, Minority Communities, should be well represented in it. Then the effect is sure to be more fruitful and abiding.

CYCLISTS ABROAD

Despite protests from all quarters, a cycling team of four, under the managership of the ubiquitous Sorab Bhoot, has sailed for Europe to take part in the world competition which will be held at Brussels in August next. I am happy to note that not a single cyclist from our city has accompanied this team. Already too much money has been wasted on these pleasure trips. If the experience gained in the previous tours is usefully marshalled and assimilated we may see some appreciable improvement in the standard of cycling in this country. We have not noticed anything of this sort yet. When we approach the near world standard, we should certainly send our young aspirants abroad for international honours. Let our cyclists, therefore, try to improve their skill and stamina to recognised heights so that they may attain their ambitions at no distant date.

Probing Air-France Crashes: Planes Being Dragged Out

BAHREIN, Persian Gulf, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Experts probing the twin Air-France disasters, which have cost 83 lives here in four days, were yesterday trying to drag the sunken hulls to shallow water to recover instrument panels which may hold the secret of their last moments.

Sodden, pathetic relics of the 45 people who died in the first disaster on Monday, floated occasionally to the surface, released by underwater currents swirling through the machine.

A walking stick, a bedraggled child's doll, its eyes still able to open and close, a woman's jacket.

A half a mile away, another cluster of small vessels marked the sea grave of the second Skymaster, which sliced into the sea, killing 38 of its 51 occupants. Riding lights from the craft glinted dully on the still-visible tail of the machine, lying almost intact o nthe seabed.

Survivors of the second crash told of their nine hours' clinging to the rail of the machine. About 25 of the crew and passengers had scrambled on to the tailplane. But in the darkness, waves washed all but nine from their precarious holds.

Among these were Paul Mann, businessman from Hanoi, and his ten-year-old daughter Marie. As he clung to the wavelashed tail, Marie hung pick-a-back arms around his neck through the night. His wife and two other children were swept away into the sea.

700 Saved From Ship That Struck Mine

HONG KONG, June 17 (PTI-Reuter): Early today about 700 Chinese passengers were taken off the British freighter Anhui, after the vessel struck a mine while crossing the bar into Swatow harbour, it was reported here.

Telegraphic messages reaching Hong Kong said the Anhui's engine room was flooded to a depth of six feet and that her number two hold was also flooded. She was listing slightly.

Her passengers, taken on at Singapore for Swatow, via Hong Kong were taken off by the British freighters Hanyang (2876 tons) and Poyang (2873 tons). All three are Butterfield and Swires vessels.

Salvage craft late yesterday were ordered to rush to Swatow, 150 miles north-east of Hong Kong, to aid the Anhui.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you or Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.).

SUDDEN AND ENORMOUS SHIFTS IN EARTH'S CRUST LIKELY

American Physicists Make Sensational Discoveries

FINDINGS MAY LEAD TO REVISION OF OUR PLANET'S HISTORY

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON: Sudden and enormous shifts in the earth's crust, with what is now northern maine in South Africa, and vice versa, during the silurian geological era approximately 300,000,000 years ago are postulated from an extraordinary phenomenon just discovered by geo-physicsists of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

THE findings promise to be among the most revolutionary ever made in geology, and the implications are so fantastic as to challenge credence. They are likely to force radical revisions in all theories of earth history.

The mud and sand washed from the continents by rains and river into offshore waters settles in layers to the bottom where, in the course of ages, it hardens into sedimentary rocks. This sediment contains tiny particles of lodestone, a form of iron oxide known as magnetite. These particles are infinitely minute—the larger ones about 1/250,000th of an inch in diameter.

Each is a tiny compass needle. While it has free motion in the water it lines up with the earth's magnetic field. Its northern pole points to the north magnetic pole. Also it dips downward; the higher the latitude the greater the dip. Over the magnetic pole itself, it would point straight down toward the earth's centre.

When the sediment is hardened into rock, these magnetites are frozen in their positions. Thus they become "magnetic fossils." Theoretically, they will always point in the direction of the magnetic pole when deposited.

The reverse is true in the southern hemisphere. The south pole of the needle points to the south magnetic pole and dips downward similarly.

The carnegie geophysicists have been carrying out a study of this fossil magnetism for some years, working mostly with rocks from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 years old. They have found little variation in the earth's magnetic field, or the direction of north and south.

All this changed when magnetites in rocks of the appalachian range near hancock, md., where examined. The north-south lineup was about the same, but the dip downward was on the southern end of the particle.

Since then, eight other silurian formations from Birmingham, ala., to eastport, me., have been examined. The same extraordinary rehersal was found.

The most obvious deduction is that these rocks at the time they were formed were about the same distance northward from the south pole as they now are southward from the north pole. In other words, the present rocks of South Africa may have been in New England, while rocks of the present appalachians were laid down in South Africa.

Even more extraordinary is the fact that a few feet higher in the same rock beds, the lineup of the magnetites becomes almost precisely as it is today. The difference in depth represents the sedimentation of only a few thousand years. Then, a few feet higher still, the fossil magnetism is again reversed.

There is no gradual transition between one phase and the other. The division lines are sharp, indicating that whatever happened took place in a few years, at the most. Even in the face of such evidence, the carnegie geophysicists are loath to accept a picture of a period in the earth's history when the now solid crust of the planet was so turbulent that parts of continents were drifting many thousands of miles in a few years

Breaking up and drifting of continents is an old hypothesis, but it never before has been conceived on such a vast scale in such short times.

This does not mean a change in the location of the poles themselves. The north pole presumably always has been under the north star and the south pole under the southern cross. They change slightly in position with the wobbling of the earth on its axis, but only fractions of inches per year and miles, at the best, only in millenia. It means, for example, that the land under the North Sta: was violently transported somewhere else.

The crust of the earth is conceived of as a light shell floating on a molten interior. Under the old hypothesis of continental drift, fragments of this shell, the continents, could be pictured, as one carnegie geophysicist says, like shingles floating on a quiet duck pond. The present evidence indicates shingles o" a duck pond in a hurricane

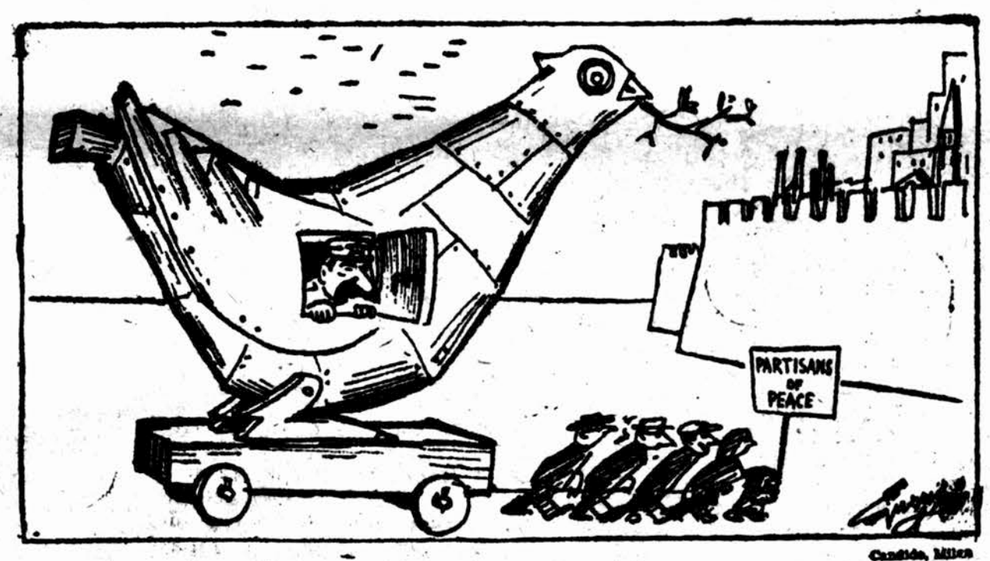
How long such an unquiet time, if it existed, may have continued cannot be conjectured. Fossil evidence, the geophysicists have beean assured, makes it certain that there have been no major shifts of the earth's crust for the past 100,000,000 years. A period of almost 200,000,000 years from the end of the silurian remains terra incognita in whose rocks no fossil magnets have been found

The implications of the finds are so fantastic that the geo-physicists are very hesitant about accepting them. There are possible alternatives which, in turn, raise difficult problems. One of these concerns the movements of the earth's foci of magnetism. There are eight known spots on earth where the magnetic needle goes haywire. This is supposed to be due to whirlpools caused by the gravitational attraction of the moon in the earth's molten interior, which in turn produce electric currents.

It lately has been determined that these foci are moving slowly westward. They may have moved very rapidly in the distant past. In such a case the reversed poles shown by the fossil magnets might be due to the existence of such foci under the spots where they are found. Calculations show, however, that if this hypothesis holds true the molten interior must have been far closer to the surface than is the case today.

Very much more evidence must be gathered, the carnegie geophysicists say, before there can be any explanation of the strange phenomenon they have encountered which seems entirely in accord with any orthodox doctrines of crustal movements.

PEACE PARADE



"The Trojan Dove."

Influenza Germ Changes Too Fast

WASHINGTON: Prospects are fading for a successful influenza vaccine.

The influenza germ, one of the elusive filterable viruses, apparently has the ability to change its form too easily.

This was reported to the American Medical Association by Dr. Joseph E. Smadel, in charge of virus-disease experimentation at the army medical centre here. The army's experiments with thousands of troops have had quite unsatisfactory results.

It is well known that there are two major types of "flu" virus, A. and B. Some years one runs wild, sometimes the other. During the war much was done in preparing a vaccine against both these "bugs." This was due to fear of a return of the great pandemic which accompanied and followed the first world war. There is no evidence, however, that this was caused by either of the identified viruses.

During the war years of 1943-44 a mild epidemic of a flu ran through the army camps. Only 4 per hundred of those who had been vaccinated were victims. The rate ran to 12 per 100 among the unvaccinated. This represented a considerable gain but the cases were so mild anyway that increase was hardly worth consideration

In 1946 there was an epidemic of B flu, also mild. The comparison between vaccinated and unvaccinated was about the same. The gain was so small as not to be worth the trouble.

In 1947 another epidemic broke out. It closely resembled a influenza, but the a vaccine did no good. Tme virus was placed in another classification, A-2. An A-2 vaccine was prepared. The results from its usage in the sporadic cases the following year are quite doubtful, but it is highly probable the vaccine will be of some value.

But this year the army isn't vaccinating, except in a few special areas. It seems hardly worth the trouble or to justify the slight risk involved in any vaccinations.

About the only prospect, Dr. Smadel pointed out, is to catch a new strain when it first appears and prepare vaccine in a hurry. Thus there would be a possibility of keeping ahead of epidemic. But it looks as if influenza would always stay one year ahead of preventive medicine.

A nearly world-wide reporting service is in operation. It is quite possible that if a particularly virulent form of the disease broke out on some other continent it would be possible to prepare vaccines in time to stop its spread in North America—thus forestalling another pandemic.

The A-2 strain of 1947, for example, had appeared eight months before in Australia. Had there been a high fatality rate the United States might have been ready for it.

Meanwhile, the association was told by Dr. John Dingle of Cleveland that the virus pneumonia rate has reached an incidence 10 times that of pneumonias due to bacteria.

First discovered in 1938 this lung infection usually runs a mild course but it defies all the new miracle drugs, including penicillin, and about the only thing to do is let it run its course.

New Clusters of "Universes"

WASHINGTON: New clusters of "universes" are appearing on the first photographic plates taken with the new 200-inch telescope of the California Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

This is revealed in a carnegie report just issued.

These universes are extragalactic nebulate, each a vast conglomeration of several billion stars, comparable in size to the milky way system of which the sun and its planets are a part. These gigantic systems appear to cluster, with distance of a million or so light-years—a light year is approximately 6,000,000,000,000 years—separating the members of a cluster. The milky way galaxy itself is a member of a cluster, which has about ten other similar aggregations.

One of the major purposes of the world's largest telescope with its billion-light-year range of the heavens is to survey such clusters, determine their distribution in space and their relation to each other.

An eventual objective is to determine universe—whether the clusters of universes continue indefnitely or whether finally, a wall of nothingness beyond which nothing exists will be revealed. At present about 500 families of universes, distributed rather evenly throughout space, are known.

A dozen new ones have been found by looking outward through the general area of the constellation of the virgin on the celestial equator almost directly south of the handle of the big dipper. Several others, hitherto unknown appear in the general direction of the constellation of the northern crown in arctic skies.

Meanwhile, the report announces, Dr. Walter Baade is making an intensive study of the constitution of the great nebula in andromeda, a system very similar in every way to the milky way galaxy and, with the exception of the two clouds of magellan, which are dwarf system, the closest universe neighbour.

The andromeda and milky way galaxies are members of the same cluster. Between them, however, stretches a million light-years of supposedly empty space. One of the most notable discoveries of the year, however, raises some question as to this "emptiness." It now is generaly recognized that there is no absolute vacuum between the stars of the milky way system. The intergalactic space is filled with finely dispersed cosmic dust. In some parts of the heavens it is found in clouds which, being thousands of light-years thick, are like black curtains lowered around the centre of the universe. Now, it appears, the same holds true for other space. In a region with a radius of 500,000 light-years, between the stars of one of the nearer galaxies, definite evidence was obtained of the existence of luminous inter-galactic matter.

The investigations also have revealed a new dwarf galaxy, perhaps comparable in size to the larger cloud of magellan, which seems to be a member of the local cluster.

Iron In Cosmic Rays

WASHINGTON: Atoms of elements as heavy as iron are being found in cosmic rays—the mysterious radiation which bombards the earth from outer space.

Latest tests with the navy's 20-mile-high "sky hook" balloons, according to office of naval research physicists, show that the great showers—reaching the outer atmosphere of the planet, propelled by energies of billions of volts—contain nuclei of the atoms of essentially all the elements from hydrogen to iron. The abundance is about in the same ratio as the abundance of these elements in the composition of the universe, as indicated by studies of the sun and other stars.

The greater part of the radiation is made up of protons, the positively charged particles which make up a large part of the atomic nucleus. These might be considered nuclei of hydrogen, the lightest and by far the most abundant of all the elements in the universe as a whole. Then, in varying degrees, are found the nuclei of such abundant substances as helium nitrogen, oxygen and carbon. No particle of anything heavier than iron has yet been found, although heavy elements are known to exist

The findings, office of naval research physicists, say, are forcing far-reaching revisions of theories of the origin and nature of comsic rays. First, it settles definitely that they are material particles rather than immaterial butts of radiation, like extremely powerful X-rays. The relative abundance is confirming concepts of the chemical makeup of creation.

There now are two major theories as to the origin of the radiation, based largely on the navy findings. One, propounded by Dr. Edward Teller noted physicist of the Universityo of Chicago, holds that they must be emanations from the surface of the sun. The other, of which the chief proponent is Dr. Enrico Fermi, is that—as has been supposed in the past—they come from

(Continued from Page 29)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Balkan-ji-Bari has the pleasure to present to the children an interesting, fascinating and instructive instrument—Auto Educator Box (Svayamgnana Manjusha) for their amusement, entertainment and instruction, which will thrill them, sharpen their intellect, keep them interestingly engaged, and be a source of wisdom and lasting joy.

A child's imagination is stimulated, he is introduced to illustrious personalities in history and literature, he is taken to distant realms of the world and he gets acquainted with ideas and things worth knowing, in an impressive way, through a good variety of Historical, Geographical. Mathematical, Biographical, Civics, Health and Hygiene, Science, Nature Study, General Knowledge and other Charts of the Auto Educator Box.

This self-instructor may in the beginning be found mysterious and puzzling, but once the child starts playing with this wonderful thing of joy, he will not like to leave it. It is a self-playing apparatus, and keeps the child amused, and his interests alive. No teacher or parent is needed to help, assist, guide or instruct the child in its working.

This instrument is a sort of an Electric Questioner—There are various charts on interesting subjects, with questions on one side and answers on the opposite side, but not in consecutive order. There are two cord-tips, one on the Questions side, and the other on the Answers side. Then there are equal number of question and answer hints on either side. The left flexible cord-tip is to be connected with any of the Question pins; and Answer pins are to be tapped one by one with the other flexible cord-tip, till the buzzer signals, i.e., when there is a pleasing ring which indicates that the right answer is found And the child will go into raptures on finding the corrrect answer. He will not like to stop there, he will wish to conquer new fields and will go on trying other questions one by one, and thereby enjoying the pleasing ring every time.

This Auto Educator Box is a Balkan-ji-Bari game, introduced by Rajratna Prataprai G. Mehta, and is much appreciated by Shri B. G. Kher, President of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh and Chief Minister of the Bombay State. It will shortly be available for sale at a moderate price, and for demonstration at the office of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Enquiries for its particulars, etc, however may be forwarded to the General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

HASSU'S GOOD TURN

Hassumati had been given a beautiful doll's pram for her birthday, and, like a real one, it had a brake you could put on the wheels to prevent it moving when no-one was holding it.

One windy morning, she was taking her baby doll out in it when she noticed a real pram in a nearby front garden with its rug blown onto the ground So, parking her own pram safely, she picked up the rug and put it back on the baby.

But just then an old man came out of the house and shouted;

"Hi! You leave my baby granddaughter alone! Be off!"

Poor Hassumati hurried home in tears. But Mummie said:

"Never mind. Come along shopping with me."

So they went up the hill to the grocer's. Mummie went in, but Hassumati parked her pram outside, with the brake on, next to an empty one, and stayed out there looking at the shops.

Presently she saw the grumpy old man wheeling his baby grand-daughter along, so she hid in a doorway. But he stopped at tte grocer's too, and, leaving pram and baby outside, went in.

All at once Hassumati noticed that he had forgotten to put the brake on. So, with a peep to make sure he wasn't watching, she ran and did it. And

WASTEBASKET GAME

The wastebasket is on one side of the room — the players on the other.

Players take turns trying to toss buttons into the wastebasket Each time a button goes into the basket, the player gets 1 point.

The first to reach 100 wins. The one with the lowest score has to pick up all the buttons.

when Mummie came out of the shop, she told her all about it.

Just as she finished, a great gust of wind came, and the empty pram, whose brake was broken, began running away down the hill.

"Hi! your pram's running away!" cried someone at the shop door. And a lady carrying a baby, and the old man, came rushing out.

While an errand boy rescued the empty pram for the lad Mummie explained to the old man exactly why his hadn't run away, too.

And now Hassumati and the old man are the greatest of friends and go pram-pushing together. And he calls her "Hassu," as a short name and that fits hed well too, for she keeps ever smiling.

GUESS THE FIGURES

Ask a friend to write on a piece of paper any two numbers from 1 to 9. Next ask him to double any one of these, and add five to the result. Then he must multiply the result by five and add the other figure. Now ask him to tell you the total, and you should at once be able to tell the numbers he first thought of.

This is done by substracting 25 from the total given, the result being the two original figures.

AN OPENING

The important-looking young man just down from the University condescended to carry on a conversation with the office boy while waiting to see the big man.

"Well, my lad; you will be having a University graduate working here soon. I imagine there is likely to be an opening for me here."

"There soon will be if they don't raise my wages," replied the boy.

HEARD ON A FARM

What has an ear
But cannot hear
Cocks crow each morn?
An ea rof corn.

OBVIOUSLY

The next-door neighbours met while on their way to the station.

"I say, old chap", said Black reproachfully, "didn't you hear us knocking on the wall last night?"

"Oh, that's all right," said White cheerfully. "We, were making quite a bit of noise ourselves."

WATERPROOF HANDS

Tell your friends you have waterproof hands. To prove it, dip your hand into a bowl of water and bring it out 'dry!'

The Trick: Powder your hands smoothly with some of Mother's Dusting Powder (or bath powder) before you start the trick. This powder will not show if it is lightly put on and smoothly rubbed in.

Dip your hand in and out of the water quickly. It will be dry.

SALT PLANTS

My hobby is raising salt plants, which is very interesting, writes Pratima Mehta. Here is how to do it:

1. Find a small shallow bowl.
2. In it, put a small piece of coal,
3. Now, mix:
   - 5 teaspoons salt
   - 4 teaspoons water
   - 4 teaspoons blueing
4. Pour this over the coal.

In a short time, the plant will begin to grow. It will be very interesting, too—but remember! If you touch it, it will die!

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. If you had a pippin, what would you do with it?
2. What are Kentucky Wonders?
3. What fish has whiskers?
4. What has hands but no fingers?
5. Finish this rhyme:
   Four, five, six,
6. Are lemons picked before or arther they are ripe?
7. What animal could (if it wished), scratch its ear with its nose?
8. Do horses ever sleep while standing up?
9. What are baby camels called?
10. What kind of work is done on a loom?
11. What is a garden of fruit trees called?

ANSWERS

1. Eat it. (A pippin is an apple).
2. Beans.
3. Catfish.
4. A clock.
5. Pick up sticks.
6. Before.
7. An elephant.
8. Yes.
9. Foals.
10. Weaving.
11. Orchard.

ALL AT SEA?

Noshir, who was doing his homework, suddenly came to a question, the answer to which he was not quite sure about.

"Dad, where's the Andamans?" he asked.

"How should I know?" replied his pa, without looking up from his newspaper, "Where did you put them when you last had them?"

BAH—BAH!

A fashion except says the Punjabi women are like sheep.

The Punjabi women will probably say, "Bah!"

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Brother Shevak Bhojraj, Shri Tisath Sabhani, Miss Thakuri Lakhani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Shrimati Kaushalya Dara and Miss Sati Ramchandani visited the Nari Seva Sadan Camp Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Kurla. Children arranged a very lively and interesting programme, which at the end, Shevakbhai tried to copy for fun and miserably failed—So very clever are the boys and girls of that Balkan-ji-Bari Centre!

Later Brother Shevak Bhojraj and Miss Thakuri Lakshmi went to the Chembur Estate, where a Workers' meeting and picnic were held. There was a heart-to-heart talk between the Workers, and surely, Chembur Balkan-ji-Bari is progressing well. Finally, Brother Shevak Bhojraj visited the Mulund Estate, where, it is hoped, soon a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit will be started.

Every one is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving,
DADA

Boys and girls of Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari on an excursion

SUDDEN AND ENORMOUS SHIFTS IN EARTH'S CRUST LIKELY

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(Continued from Page 25)

the whole body of the milky way galaxy, traversing thousands of light years of empty space to reach the earth.

Crucial data on this controversy, it is expected, will be obtained when it is possible to carry out sky-hook tests at night. In the past these have not been vry successful. Most of the reliable data has been obtained in daylight.

Carriers Of Mock Tuberculosis

WASHINGTON: Ground-burrowing animals may be the cariers of histoplasmosis—or mock tuberculosis—around the world.

The malady is due to the invasion of the lungs by a soil fungus. Until quite recently, it was considered almost invariably fatal. It now has been established by public health service workers that the disease, in a mild form, is widely scattered through the United States and probably around the world.

As in the case of tuberculosis, the lungs try to seal off the invaders by throwing calcium incrustrations around them. Such pulmonary calcifications, revealed by X-rays, often are confused with those caused by the much better known diesase and have led to false diagnoses. Cause of the spread of histoplasmosis has remained a mystery. A few months ago, however a clue was found in the fact that brown rats in a northern Virginia county, one of the endemic areas of the malady, were infected with the fungus.

Studies just reported show that the infection is much more widespread among animals and appears in localities where no human cases have been reported. Many of the rats collected in a typhus-fever study in Georgia were found to carry the fungus. It also was discovered in skunks. Since man is highly susceptible, the probability of undiscovered human cases in the same area is high.

Rats may pick up the fungus either from the soil itself or from other animals.

The finding adds to the probability that the malady is fairly frequent around the world. For the most part it goes undetected.

You're Not As Tired As You Think

WASHINGTON: Tiredness comes in jumps.

This conclusion is reported to the national academy of sciences here by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College.

After long experimental studies of fatigue as it actually affects mind and body, Dr. Carmichael and his associates, Drs. John L. Kennedy and Leonard C. Mead, have been unable to find any steady progress of getting tired the longer one works, as would seem the case to the individual. Measurements were made of the specific muscles engaged in the work and changes in brain waves were observed to detect changes in alertness. The apparatus has been tested in submarines, airplanes and trucks.

"When the task required is not above a person's normal ability," Dr. Carmichael concludes, "the change first noted is in apparently involuntary lapses in an otherwise continuous and effctive performance. As monotonous tasks go on, there seems to be a conflict between desire to continue and level of performance.

'The pattern of human fatigue is seen to be one of periodic blocks, or interruptions. In general, as time without rest continues, the number and duration of these lapses increase until in the typical case, sleep ensues."

Poisonous Chemical Reaction

NEW ORK: Rage and fear produce a strange chemical poison in the blood which persists and even grows more virulent for days.

Experiments demonstrating this were reported to the American association for the advancement of science here by Drs. D. I. Macht and T. H. Hoffmeister of Mount Sinai Hospital, Baltimore.

It has long been known that the blood of enraged or frightened animals clots faster than normal blood. This is a lifesaving provision of nature because serious injury is most likely in such conditions. This faster clotting generally has been attributed to an increased secretion of adrenaline into the blood stream.

The Mount Sinai experiments make this explanation impossible, Dr. Macht said. In a blood culture, adrenaline, which has a great affinity for exygen, disappears quickly. The clotting effect lasts only a few hours. But in the blood of enrageod black cats—why this sinister animal was used was not explained—and rabbits the clotting effect is just as pronounced after 48 hours and sometimes persists for four days.

Blood containing either adrenaline or the rage chemical clots in as little as one minute whereas normal blood requires about 10 minutes.

The poisonous effect is shown when pea seedlings are grown in moss impregnated with the blood, an extremely sensitive method devised by Dr. Macht.

The brain's electrical waves, which vary in frequency from three to 300 a second under changing conditions, may be due to the creation in the brain cells oz another poison—acetylchlorine.

This was demonstrated before the association by Drs. T. C. Barnes and M. D. Amoroso, of Hahnemann Medical Colege, Philadelphia.

These waves are slowest in a condition of stupor, a little faster in normal sleep, and fastest in epileptic attacks, or violent excitement. The change, Dr. Barnes told Association Psychologists, must be associated with some chemical change.

Chemical tests showed that acetylcholorine a powerful alkaloid was the only substance present in the brain able to produce such electrical activity. It is known that the amount increase with any brain injury. Increased amounts are found in the spinal fluid of all adult epileptics. The brain wave variations come with such conditions as would be expected to increase the acetylchlorine content of brain cells.

Thus, Dr. Barnes stressed, brain waves per se mean little unless they can be correlated with emotions and physical conditions which favour production of the alkaloid.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS

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(Continued from Page 4)

tention an appeal from Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Congress for a decision to close all presses. The Gandhian Congress had as its main weapon the technique of boycott and non-co-operation. True, it has not achieved full success in any field. True, also, that, as it was preached over a long period, its appeal failed, and dissentients out of the closest followers of the method sprang to life.

Signal Victory

Yet there was a feeling of resentment against the Press for the line it consistently took. It was both a gain and an embarrassment for the Press of India when in 1940, when the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference was born, it was found that the "complete-closing-down - school" was well represented in the Conference itself That element, which believed that the newspaper had to function, despite all the restrictions placed on it and that attacks on its freedom should be resisted by organising the Press in the country, won a signal victory over those who believed that stopping publication was the most effective weapon of protest. The victory was understandable because in the conflict between Government and the Press, it was not only abstract issues that were involved nor was it the Press alone that was involved. The political movement in the country was in full swing, and its day-to-day work had to be made known to the people. In this, the more influential of the extremist section was keenly interested. Otherwise, the issue would have been pressed to a conclusion.

The repercussions of that success of the "Moderates" were very wide. Its effect on the Press, briefly, was that, from securing the right to existence and in the very process, the A.I.N.E.C. established the closest relations with the Government and soon passed on to exercising an advisory and modifying power on the Government's administration of the press laws. But that is a story which must be reserved for a subsequent article. By the exercise of this very power, the Press took on itself a certain responsibility for the laws themselves. The reaction of the politicians to this development can be seen even to this day.

View Of Officialdom

As the men who have succeeded the British Government, they feel, and sometimes they assert it, that the Press which accepted restrictions under the previous alien regime, often operating to the disadvantage of the national movement and even helped to give effect to them, cannot now in all conscience object to restrictions imposed by national leaders in the national interest. Thus, the immediately preceding period, the first seven years of the A.I.N.E.C., has a different significance to the Press and to the Government of today.

To the press, it is a period when the liberty of the Press and the place of the A.I.N.E.C. in national affairs was conceded and developed. To the Government, it appears like seven years of acceptance of a relationship in which the Government was the dominant partner. Among decent persons, this conflict is never mentioned. Yet it exists and colours all the moves building a firm basis of Government-Press relations.

(Next Article: THE A.I.N.E.C. AND THF CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY)

Former Farm Worker Now America's President

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(Continued from Page 27)

all be explained if this point of view is before us. It may be added that true to his upbringing and tradition, Truman, in carrying out this policy, has placed implicit confidence in persons like Dean Acheson, Jessup and Marshall who are worthily seconding his efforts.

Quiet recently he has manifested his opposition to extreme forms of communist-baiting and spy-hunting. American politics can be very personal and support and opposition are often based on inadequate data and the "scare" is a frequent phenomenon.

It is to the credit of President Truman that he has kept free of these tendencies and stood out as the true representative of a people that at bottom and despite some peculiarities are goodnatured and philanthropic as well as shrewd and hard-headed in business and above all are committed to the doctrines of private enterprise and the minimum of interference by the State "Foreign Review".

OPPOSITION TO PROFITS IS A WILD GOOSE CHASE

British Trade Unionist Attacks Attitude Of Unions

LONDON, (By Mail)

Mr. Edgar Harries, formerly head of the Organisation Department of the T.U.C. used the freedom of retirement to criticise political hostility to the idea of profits. Speaking as chairman of meeting arranged by the Industrial Co-partnership Associaition to duscuss trade unionism in the United States, he said:

"I think that the British trade union movement has been led on a wild-goose chase in the campaign against profits, because if 80 per cent of British economy is to remain under private enterprise it has got to earn something, if only to pay Sir Stafford Cripps—that is putting it on its lowest level. As I know industrial history, the curve of profits and the curve of wages have more or less coincided, and I have never known a period when profits have dropped or become negative and wages have continued to increase.

"I knew of many trade union negotiation—the recent engineering claim is the latest—which have started with the claim that an increase it available out of the profits of an industry. That is perfectly legitimate, but you have got to have profits before you can claim anything out of them. I frankly confess that I do not see the reason for this antagonism to profits that has grown up. I feel that a considerable section of the British trade union movement has been led up the garden on this subject. If you are going to have wages out of profits you have got to have profits—that is elementary."

Mr. Harries retired as an official on the staff of Transport House this year, but he remains the T. U. C.s representative on the British Institute of Management, and he is still a member of the T.U.C.'s production Committee.

AMERICAN UNIONISM

Mr. F.M. Paradise, Labour economist attached to the special Marshall aid mission in this country described the historical development of American trade unionism and the American movement's current approach to economic problems Mr. Paradise went back to the United States recently with the team of British trade union officials who went there on a visit arranged by the Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity. He has made a special study of trade unionism on the both sides of the Atlantic.

"The United States trade unionists," he said "is sure that profits are here to saay—he hopes that they are. He feels that he is strong enough in his economic organisation to pursue his fair share of those profits" He said that there was a strong tendency among American unions to get away from incentive systems, and instead to offer gueranteed rates of productivity in a factory in return for high hourly rates of wages.

He described what is called in America the "jolt theory" of wages and he said that American trade unionists felt, without pushing the theory too far, thatan aggressive demand for high wages by trade unions was a healthy feature of American economy, and was of the fastors making for American industrial efficiency.

Local branches of American trade unions tend to have more independence of action than trade union branches here, and Mr. Paradise explained that this came about because wage negotiations are commonly conducted locally by the branch. Wage rates in the United States are normally fixed by agreements with the managements of individual concerns insteadofby notional agreements as in this country. This gives the branch more direct say in its affairs.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

American trade unionism is traditionally independent of national political alliances and gives local well support to politicians regarded as well disposed to trade unions irrespective of their party attachments. But, although dispersed trade union influence is a powerful factor in American politics. by industrial action the unions of steel and automobile workers have recently negotiated retirement pensions of $100 o month less the amount of any State pension for wrich workers may be eligible.

Mr. Paradise explained that a political result of this may be to enlist the steel industry as lobbyists for extra social individual firms will have to contribute less Looking far

(Continued on page 31)

PLACE OF TECHNIQUE IN DANCE

Mrs. Wadia Urges Dancers To Become Not Merely Interpretative, But Creative Artistes As Well

PRESIDING over the anniversary celebrations of the Roopakala Kendra, during a Bharata Nat yam Recital by Miss. Sitalaxmi, an amateur Bharata Natyam Artist, and others, at Podar College, Matunga Mrs. D. R. D. Wardia said

"Watching Seetalaxmi has been a real pleasure. I congratulate her on her performance.

Since dancing like its allied arts thrives best in a healthy atmosphere, it is necessary to avoid everything that savours of narrowness. And since the joy of the dancer and the pleasure of the onlooker depend so much on each other it is only fair that the interests of both should be considered.

Aesthetic Side

Not an iota of the wealth of traditional knowledge need be sacrificed in giving fuller consideration to the aesthetic side. You may remember that in the none too distant past, certain peculiarities of behaviour in the artistes, were overlooked, in the enthusiasm of our new found joy at discovering trully great artists.

But today good dancing is no longer such a rarity, and in the common interests of all lovers of dancing, one can hardly stress too much the value of (1) Stage presentation. (2) Correct make-up (3) Good lighting (4) Efficient management, and (5) Choreography.

No artiste is too great or too small to pay attention to these-in addition of course, to the development of technique. Elaborate, expensive methods are not the only ones that can be employed to make a stage performance effective. Resourcefulness and imagination can evolve much that is beautiful and well within the budget of most performers.

The Roopakala Kendra has, in this direction, done meritorious service to the dance loving public, whose gratitude they have justly earned.

At the commencement of a young artistes career, it is but naural that great attention should be paid to acquiring a sound techinque. But as this accomplished dancer gains in experience and no longer needs to focus as much attention as before on perfecting technique, she can afford to turn her thoughts inward, to seek as it were to understand the true significance of her chosen art and to impart through it, the soul or essence of it, to her audience.

Value Of Technique

Technique by itself, I will admit does dazzle, but demonstrations of technique alone, leave a sort of emptiness behind. We have all seen clever acrobats and watched with amazement their contortions. What is the effect in the audience? They have, perhaps, been afforded an evening's entertainment, but no more. How, on the other hand, are we affected by the work of a great artiste? Is it not true? That it has a strangely stimulating effect, leaving us thrilled and inspired?

We see then, that technique plus a sense of aesthetic values, plus this indiscribable something, all combine to make a great creative and interpretative artist.

It takes little intelligence to see why art is so important for mankind The conditions under which true art flourishes are the same as those under which we all flourish-where art can live, create and develop without fear, the rest of us also can live-in the only way in which man should live. Freedom from fear, of war or want, free to live and develop and free to have enough leisure to get a little joy out of existence as well.

All over the world, people who value culture, are striving to spread information about their own arts, amongst their own people and in other lands.

Unifying Force

Here in our own country distances are so great that within the Indian repuglic iself, several languages exist. The unifying role that art can play, amongst our own people is not difficult to imagine. If the language of art is universal, the language of the dance must be even more so.

From the past, we have inherited not only what is good, but also certain things which are not so good. I refer to the status of dancers, the terms professional, and amateur. Centuries back, it appears that the dancer and the dance were held in great esteem. The fact that the facades of some of the greatest temples in South India are covered with marvellously sculptured poses depicting various movements of the Bharat Natyam, inclines one to believe that the Dance and the dancer were part of the life of the people, part of the daily sacrifice, and as such respected along with the rest of the religious ritual.

Fell On Evil Days

For various reasons (1) The rise of puritanical trends in religion (2) The invasions from the North, and perhaps changes due to the lessening of strictness in the religious orders themselves, dancers fell on evil days. In the Royal Courts, they became dancing girls, professional entertainers, in the temples, no better. In fact, a new class was created, with the result that we know too well a revolt of intellectuals and respectable people against all contact with dancing and dancers. Those were days when dancing might still be said to have lived, but, in a foetid unhealthy atmosphere, which almost succeeded in the end in stifling the very life and future of this great art.

It is a happy augury that today the very people who turned against dancing, even as an accomplishment, are leading us back to rediscover its beauty. It is the intellectual today who realizes as perhaps no others do, the true value of the dance, and the revival of its study amongst the middle classes, promises a safe future for this exquisite form of expression, for dancing amongst the poorer classes, fortunately, never lost its popularity.

Whether the dancer portrays the beauty of a simple folk dance or interprets some sublime sentiment through the intricacies of the classic Styles, the great Bharat Natyam or the powerfull Kathakali or, whether it is the sheer beauty and delicacy of that Northern School, reminiscent of the culture and virility of the people of those regions, it is the same appreciation it meets with here in our cosmopolitan city.

To the dance lovers of Bombay, it matters little what school the dancer belongs to. What does matter is the finish and technique and above all sincerity, for here where tastes are naturally more catholic and audiences a trifle more sophisticated, it is quality which counts above all else.

MAN NEXT TO STALIN

★

(Continued from Page 3)

government and party officials working in Russia's capital and reported to his master on their faithfulness.

By 1934 Stalin judged himself strong enough to root out the last of his opponents, and he spent the years until 1939 imprisoning or executing his surviving comrades of the old days of the Russian revolution. His object was to make certain that no one was left to question his claim to rule Russia. Malenkov enthusiastically served as a leading member of the small inner circle of Stalin's cronies which planned the purges and decided who was to be eliminated and who was merely to be imprisoned. It goes without saying that only a hardened materialist, taking pleasure in savage cruelty and lacking the grace of mercy, could hold down such a post. By Stalin's unholy standard, Malenkov performed his duties faithfully and well. Never did he let pity or kindness sway him from carrying out his merciless task. By the time Malenkov and his henchmen were finished, tens of thousands of Russians had been killed or imprisoned and their families were broken up and starving. The whole country was groaning helplessly under a heavy load of oppression which, in its barbarism and cruelty, matched the worst deeds of the most savage and uncivilized pagans of antiquity.

Although his deeds had doubtless earned him the contempt of all decent men and the plaudits of the wicked, Malenkov was still comparatively unknown, for the man who undertakes such a job, like a gangster, avoids publicity.

Bypassed Others

But Stalin knew what he had accomplished and rewarded his chief troubleshooter by making him a member of the Bolshevik Central Committee. For two years Malenkov filled this post without fanfare. Then, in 1941, Stalin became dissatisfied with the work of some of his leading aides and employed Malenkov's willing services to scold them publicly. In a speech printed on the front page of every Russian newspaper, Malenkov attacked the laziness and self-satisfied airs of numerous high officials. Those who heard or read this speech immediately realized that it had been delivered on Stalin's orders, for no Russian would have dared to attack such highly placed persons unless he had been instructed to do so by the dictator himself.

It was this speech and the realization that the man who made it was destined to play an important role in Soviet Russia which brought Malenkov sharply to the attention of the outer world. And the speech also earned him two powerful enemies, for among those he attacked were the wife of Vyacheslav Molotov, herself a government official at the time, and Mikhail Kaganovich brother of Malenkov's onetime sponsor, Lazar Kaganovich.

Within a few days of the speech's delivery, Stalin secured Malenkov's election to the Politburo, the highest governing body in the Soviet Union. Malenkov then assumed the job of forcibly communizing the Polish and Baltic, territories which Russia had seized, a job for which his experience in the purges had fully qualified him. His method was the simple one of liquidating all religious and patriotic elements in the oppressed areas.

Upon the outbreak of war in 1941, Malenkov was at last given the opportunity to demonstrate his capabilities publicli. Although the latest recruit to the inner circle of Communism, he was allowed to bypass Bolshevik leaders with longer service and was made a member of Stalin's five-man war cabinet. Malenkov's particular job was to oversee aircraft production and, it must be acknowledged, he turned in an excellent performance. Many of Russia's aircraft factories had been overrun by the Germans in the first months of the war. Malenkov transferred what machinery and supplies he could locate and sent them east out of the German Army's reach. Starting from scratch, he built new factories in Siberia, and eventually the Soviet aircraft industry was turning out 40,000 planes a year, a gigantic total under the circumstances.

New Job

Later, when the Germans began their retreat, leaving a desolate countryside behind them, Malenkov took on the additional burden of restoring the devastated areas, housing and feeding the survivors, and restoring the shattered farms and factories. The destruction had been enormous and Malenkov accomplished miracles in combatting it.

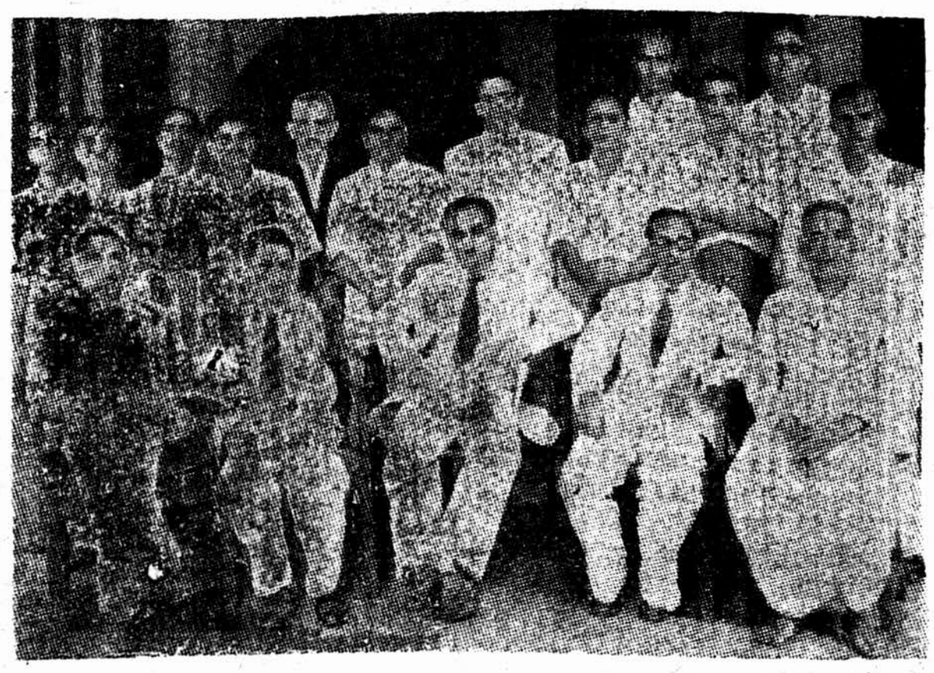
Malenkov's post-war assignment was to organize the Cominform, an association of European Communist parties dedicated to help Russia's plans for conquering the world in the name of Bolshevism. He worked with Andrei Zhdanov, another of Stalin's proteges.

About this time something happened —we do not know what—to halt Malenkov's meteoric rise. Zhdanov was also very popular with Stalin, and the two men had been vying for the boss's favour. Evidently, Zhdanov succeeded in arousing suspicion against Malenkov. Whatever the reason, for a few months the "Fat Boy" lived under a cloud and withdrew from public view. But not for long. Zhdanov suddenly died. There are rumours that he met a violent end. We'll probably never know the truth, but it is a fact that immediately after Zhdanov's death Malenkov was again strutting about and obviously again enjoying Stalin's confidence.

Very little is known of the personal relationship existing among the members of the Politburo. It is reported that Malenkov is a very good friend of Lavrenti Beria, head of the Bolshevik secret police and a fellow member of the Politburo. Malenkov can thus depend on extremely valuable help if any of the other members, such as Molotov or Kaganovich, try to prevent him from seizing power after Stalin's death or retirement.

Russia is ever the land of mystery, and it is impossible to speak with positive assurance on the country's future. But the fact that Malenkov now appears next to Stalin at official gatherings and makes the most important speech of the occasion, and that his picture is posted alongside Stalin's in every hamlet and crossroads in Russia, reinforces the probability of the prediction that Stalin has chosen the "Fat Boy" as his successor. It is quite possible that other highly placed Communists will actively oppose him when the time comes, but, since Malenkov controls the party bureaucracy as Stalin did before him, and since his friend Beria controls the powerful secret police, it should not be too difficult a job for Malenkov to take over after his master drops the reins.

Stalin has just passed his seventieth birthday, and for some time it has been reported that his health is failing. The world may soon learn whether Malenkov, the "crown prince", can make good his claim to the throne.



Office-bearers of the Divisional Engineer's Office Staff Club, G.I.P.

YEAR OF SPORTING ACTIVITEIS

The Divisional Engineer's Office Staff Club celebrated the first Annual Day Celebrations under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. D'Costa, Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, last week at the Loco Office Buildings.

Welcoming the guest of the evening the President of the Club, Mr. E. Remedios, said that Mr. D'Costa had taken keen interest in the activities of the Club and his choice to the Chair was fitting. In the Annual Report of the Club, the Secretary referred to the various activities of the Club and hoped that the present institution would develop into a bigger organisation comprising the entire staff.

The Club arranged tournaments in Volley Ball, Musical Chair, Carrom, and Hu Too Too.

"I've decided on a name for the baby", said the young mother. "I shall call her Bolette."

Her husband did not care for the selection, but being a tactful fellow, he was far too wise to declare his objection.

"Splendid," he said cheerfully "The first girl I ever loved was called Bolette, and the name will revive pleasant memories!"

There was a brief period of silence then: "We'll call her Karen, after my mother", said the young wife firmly.

KRISHNARAJA SAGARA

(Continued from Page 2)

ply of about 100 cusecs only, which affected power generation and its development. Further, the water storage was planned to feed an irrigated area of about 1,25,000 acres of land. The present North and South channels, the Vishweswarayya Canal etc., are doing this splendid work of wet cultivation of the vast area and also feeding the Mandya Sugar Factory with the necessary cane supplies.

The dam is 6,590 feet in length with two bullocks marking the ends. A water storage of 124 feet in height is denoted. It has a waste vein 1,700 feet long. The construction was started in 1911 and it took more than 15 years for the compeletion of this wonderful masterpiece of architecture. In 1924, when the wasteweir was nearing completion, an unduly excessive flood on account of record-rainfall, was feared to damage the wasteweir and the dam itself was in fear of being damaged beyond all comprehension. People from far and wide rushed to the spot and offices and schools declared a holiday. The serene and awe-inspiring look of the vast volume of water collected behind the dam and the over-too-heavy volume of water rushing fiercely over the wasteweir and crashing into the foaming fathoms beneath, on the other side of the dam, struck terror into the minds of the long and unceasing train of visitors that poured in. The Engineers had, themselves, feared the yielding of the wasteweir. It was through God's grace that the crisis was tided over.

It was thus the wonder-work of the Great genius, Sir M. Visweswarayya, which is rousing curiosity even amidst world's best engineers, came into existence. The generating capacity of the power station was raised from 15,500 H.P. to 32,000 H.P. after the reservoir came up. An area of 10,026 acres of land was submerged underwater, which included 44 villages of Mysore, Hunsur, Krishnarajapet and Krishnarajanagar taluqs. The floods present a beautiful natural scenery, which can be viewed even from great distances.

●

The main water sources for the reservoir are the Hemavati and Lakshmanathirtha, two live rivers. The rain falls in Coorg and the Malnad areas of Mysore mark the supplies for these two rivers and also gauge the water stored in the Anicut.

During 1949, the full level of 124 feet of water column was not reached in the dam on account of scanty rains. The utter failure of the present rains has brought the water level there, so low as 20 feet (29.4.50) which was not at all known ever since the construction of the dam. Thus the submerged temples, village sites etc., have all been bared out and are visible along with the monster water creatures that inhabited those deep waters.

This has attracted huge crowds of visitors daily, at present. Deep slush is experienced there and a few cases of mortality have been reported.

But for the far sightedness of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, ex-Dewan of Mysore, whose aesthetic sense brought forth the beautiful "Brindavan"—Gardens which made Krishnarajasagar a world attraction—the dam would have roused little enthusiasm from the public

Now, a Naval training centre has been proposed by the Government of India, there and a fishery-development scheme is under execution.

THE SARI

(Continued from Page 8)

sari?" And the devil answered, "Yesterday I told that I love girls with sweet faces. You have the loveliest face that I have ever seen."

"My face needs no sari!" came the stolid reply.

"It does. Such beautiful features must be fringed with silk and not with faded cotton".

"Rama, are you in your senses? Do you think that I can wear a sari of that type when I work here."

"Now when you work here, but when we are together alone".

"Will I need a sari when I am alone with you?"

"No really, you wont, when we are really alone."

"You scoundreel! I knew you. You can't buy me with a sari, or anything else,—nobody can. "With that she snached up a piece of barbed wire that was lying nearby, and slashed it into his face. The bewildered bleeding Rama had not recovered, before he saw Tulsi rip off the silk dress from her daughter, and throw it at his feet, with a handful of copper and nickel coins. while she almost screamed, "There, take back all you ever gave me or my daughter."

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

With eight tricks in his own hand, South quite properly opened with four spades, overbidding by two tricks—the proper amount for a vulnerable pre-emptive opening.

West opened the club deuce, and, of course, declarer played low from dummy. If West's lead had been from the king, the contract would have been in the bag then and there, but East turned up with that card and promptly shifted to the diamond king. South ducked one diamond lead, but couldn't afford to duck another lest the opponents shift to hearts and set him immediately. So, after winning the second diamond, he attempted an oriental squeeze. Of course it was not a squeeze at all, but it did require good defense, for when South got through running all his spades, West had to reduce to the jack and one club and only one other card, and had to discard the heart ace in order to avoid having South cash the club queen and throw him in with the heart ace. But by that time, East had signalled possession of some high hearts, and East came down to the heart king-queen and the high diamond. When South led the club queen, East discarded the heart queen and his remaining heart king and diamond queen won the last two tricks.

Nevertheless, declarer should have made his contract. His one best hope was to discard the club queen under East's king. Then, instead of a phony squeeze, he would have a simple finesse against West's club jack. If it failed, declarer would go down an extra trick—but that was a small, enough risk to take in order to improve the chances of making the game.

Both sides vulnerable
South dealer

NORTH
♠ 3
♡ 10 8 4 3 2
◇ 9 6 3
♣ A 10 6 3

WEST
♠ J 10 6
♡ A J 9
◇ 8 5 2
♣ J 9 7 2

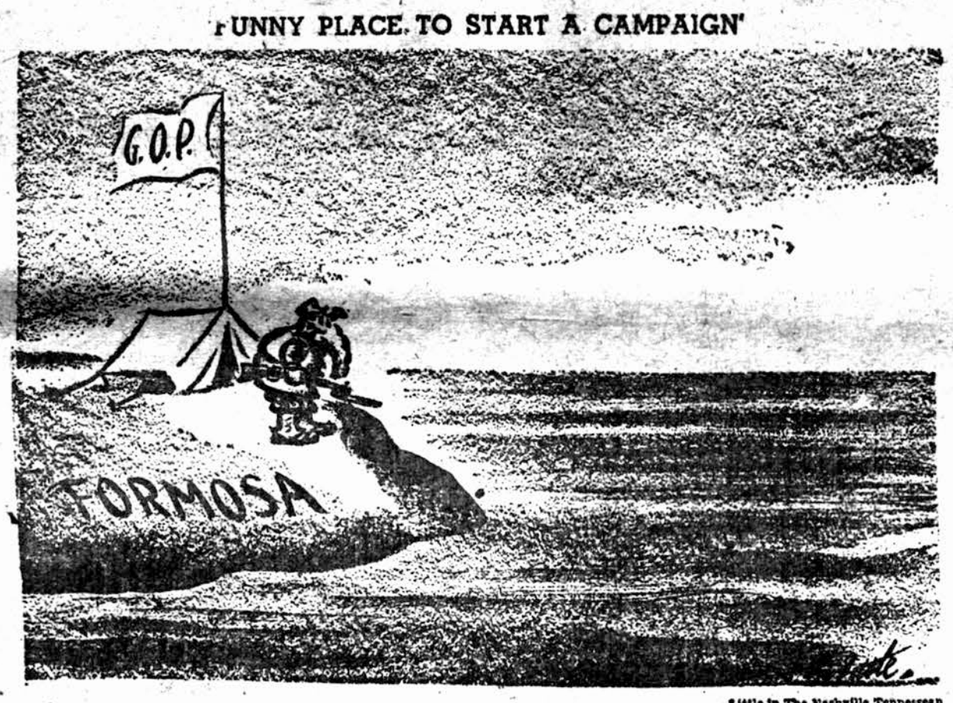
EAST
♠ 9 4
♡ K Q 7 5
◇ K Q J 10
♣ K 8 4

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 8 7 5 2
♡ 6
◇ A 7 4
♣ Q 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
4♠	All Pass		

'FUNNY PLACE TO START A CAMPAIGN'



Little in The Nashville Tennessean

WHEN WE PLANT A TREE

"What do we plant when we plant a tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea;
We plant the mast which will carry the sail;
We plant the plank to withstand the gales.
The keel, keelson, the beam, the three,
We plant the ship when we plant the tree?
"What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floor,
We plant the studding, the butts, the doors,
The beams, the siding, all parts that be,
We plant the house when we plant a tree.
"What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things, that we daily see.
We plant the spire that towers the crag.
We plant the shade from the hot sun free,
We plant all these when we plant the tree".

—HENRY ABHEY.

"If you ever dare talk to me again, I will call a policeman. "With that, she dragged her little girl, who was quite naked now, away. Triumphantly she ascended the steps to her place on the scaffolding. Rama did not report for work that afternoon. His assistant took his place, and worked the mixer just as efficiently. Nor did he return the next day or ever after. He felt that everyone would see those deep scars that would never leave his face, and know why they were there No he was never seen again

found dead in a pool of blood, not far from her house. The police have started investigating.

LADYLIKE!

In a large store a man who had gone to make a purchase noticed that nylons were being sold in one of the departments and decided to get a pair for his wife. He was a dignified, middle-aged man and soon found himself buffeted by a crowd of frantic women, also after nylons. He stood it as long as he could, then, with head lowered and arms outstretched, he barged through the crowd towards the rapidly diminishing stock of hosiery.

"Here!" cried a shrill voice, "can't you act like GENTLEMAN?"

"I've been acting like a gentleman for an hour", replied the man, still charging forward, "but from now on I'm going to act like a LADY!"

ZERO FROM INDIA

(Continued from Page 2)

the contribution of zero to mathematics. His contribution to mathematics is comparable only to that of the other man who contributed 'infinity' to mathematics. Both of them are Indians and no wonder! The conception of zero and infinitely belongs to the Indian soil.

As a mathematical symbol it is welcome to others. As a philosophical concept, I should think, it appeals to Indians.

Zero is not a zero if it is in its place! It is zero that makes an infinity. In fact, zero and infinity are not different.

They are the obverse and reverse of the same coin and between them they hold life's mystery, not to speak of mathematic's essence.

Unfortunately, zero is often associated with the marks we sometimes score in our examinations! Unconsciously enough, we have a sentimental (I will show later, righteous) fascination for that symmetric symbol. People mistake it for a weakness. I should think that is an injury, if not an insult, to employ zero for such unhealthy purposes. It has a greatness of its own, and what right have we to prejudice it in the eyes of the world?

●

In mathematics, a zero when placed 'after' a number increases the value of that number tenfold. If placed before a human being, it increases his/her worthy at thousandfold. He/She becomes a sweet child of God.

Man wishes well with himself. Only he works for the ill. He seeks infinitely—a commendable thing in itself. He does not seem to realise that he ns a quantity which when divided by zero will become infinite. As seers tell us, you go a hair's breadth from zero and infinitely is reached.

Zero reminds us of the bliss that is Nirvana. We are born with certain 'vasanas' and 'samskaras'. We are out to achieve the 'summum bonum' of existence. We want to renounce the self and the pelf. In other words, we want to become a zero. For, we know, to arrive at zero and to arrive at infinity are the same. Zero in the mundane and infinity in the spiritual are one and the same. With equal truth it may be said that zero in the spiritual and infinity in the mundane are the same.

I WANT TO REDUCE MYSELF TO A ZERO. My greatest ambition in life is to become a zero. I have been trying it these five years. I am, I should think, better even for the trial. It instils a sense of humility in one, for, as you all know, any positive quantity is greater than zero. It injects into my system the cardinal virtue of 'abhayam' (fearlessness). If I am a zero, what then is there to be afraid of? That bodes happiness—'needing nothing and knowing it' To my light, it looks salvation lies the zero way—ours or others.

Opposition To Profits A Wild Goose Chase

(Continued from Page 29)

extra social security", becauseif the State pays more, individual firms will American trade unions is less clear Opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 may tend, in Mr. Paradise's view, to make political alliances with the movement "more concrete" but this will depend on events

"If American capitalism makes its concessions strategically," he said, "if it maintoins its efficiency and produces the goods, and if a fair share can be obtained by the trade unions, then there will not be a Labour Party in the United States. But one needs to be more of a seer than I am to pronounce finally on this."

Mr. Harries threw out another controversial thought in thanking Mr. Paradise for his address. Remarking that probably neither side in industry would agree with him he suggested that it might be a good thing in this country to give trade union branches more power to negotiate local wage aggreements Mr. Harries is certainly using his independense as an elder statesman of the British movement to provoke fresh thinking on a number of old problems.

GOOD REASON

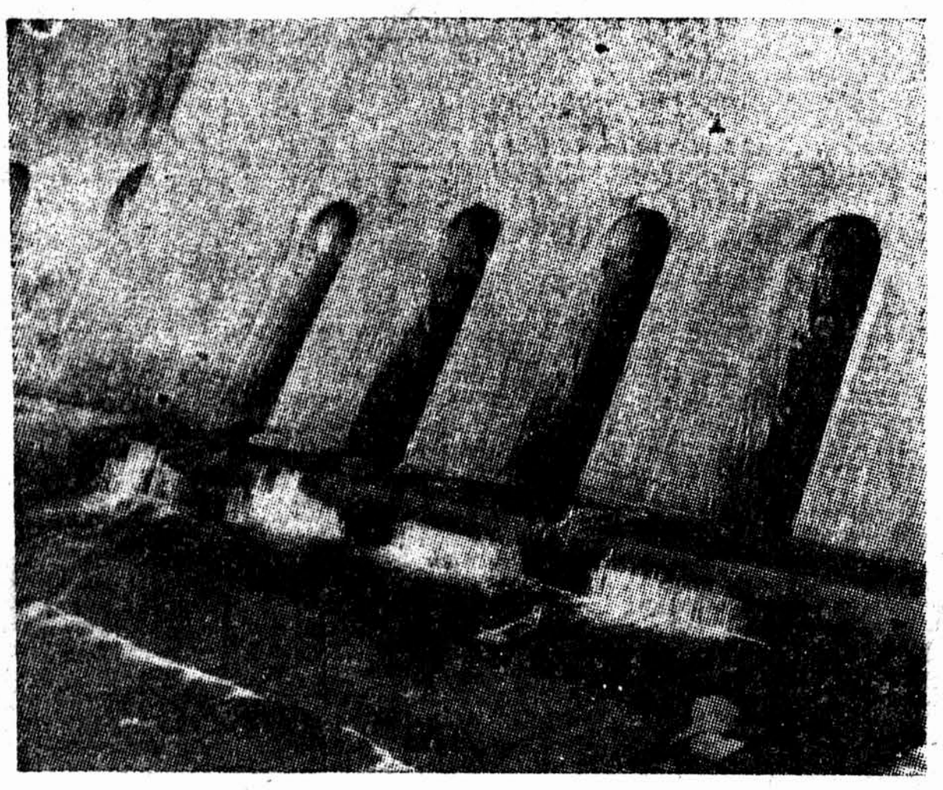
Pat had bought a watch guaranteed for twelve months. At the end of nine months he reappeared at the shop and complained that the watch had stopped six months earlier, when it had fallen into a pigs' trough

"But why didn't you bring it back at once?" inquired the jeweller

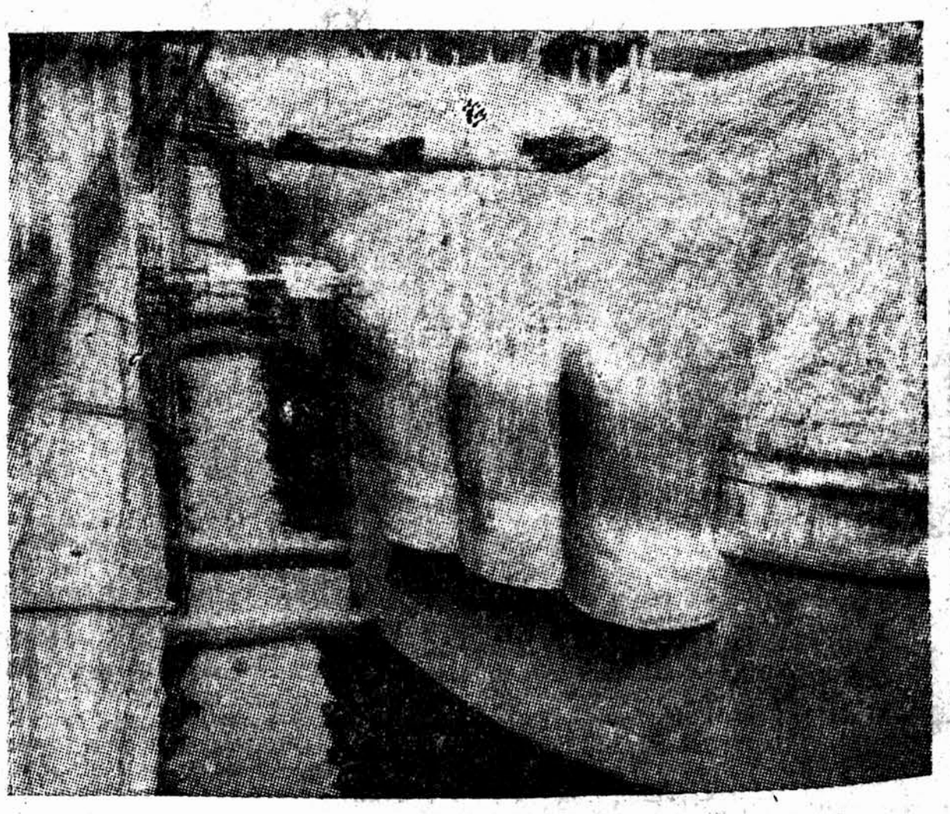
"How could I?" replied Pat "We only killed the pig yesterday".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FOR INDUSTRIES



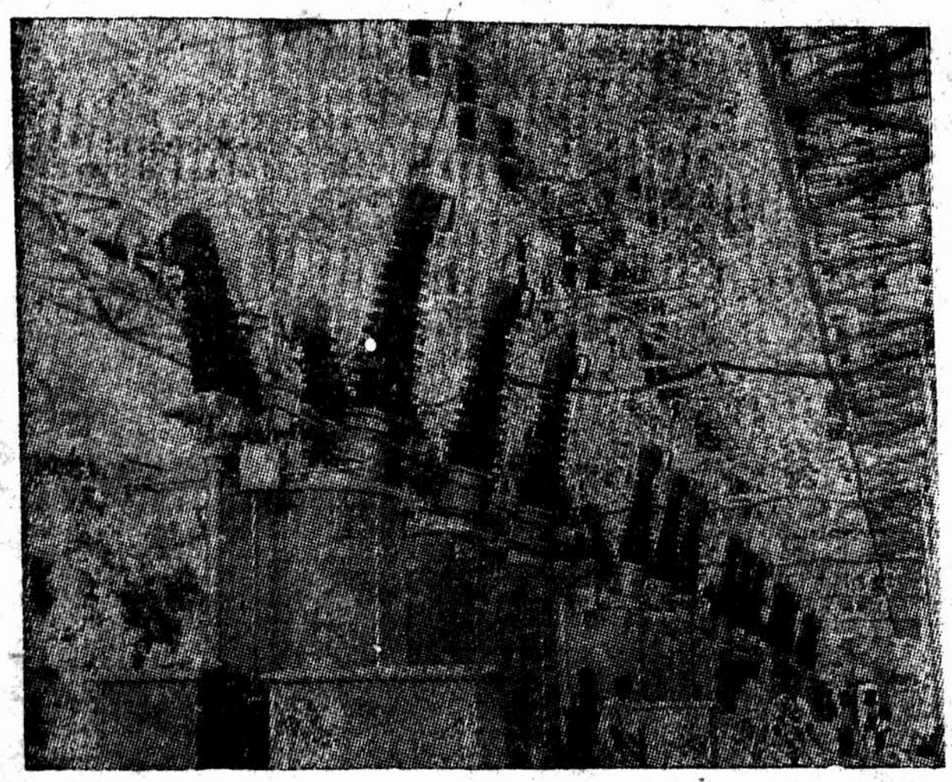
The dam at Hirabaug where the waters of the Jog Falls are harnessed for hydro-electric schemes.



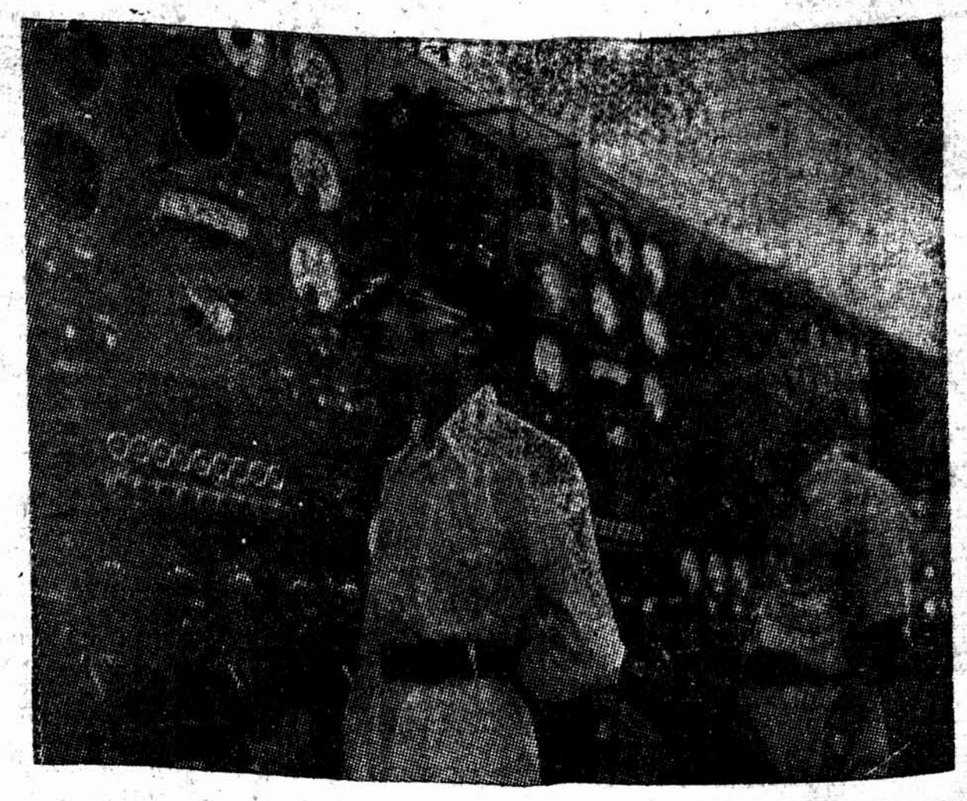
After the turbines are operated, the speeding water which has done its work, has to be let out again with great care. Otherwise, its speed is enough to erode the mountain-sides and cause terrific havoc.

A close-up of one of the buildings housing a turbine at the generating station. The pipelines which bring the water down with speed which operates the turbines can be seen in the picture.

The trolley which is the only way to go down to the generating station. As one trolley goes down, another comes up.



A view of the transformer station



Alert eyes in the engine room control—Photos by Tolaram

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